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Powers Agree on Plan to Prevent War; Hodges Pulls Noose Around Aachen; Churchill and Eden Fly to Moscow

Russian forces sweep to within 25 miles of Memel, key port in Baltic area.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Russian forces opened a new northern drive to within 25 miles of the key Baltic port of Memel, General Hodges' First Army battered its way 10 miles beyond Aachen in what may develop into a drive against Düsseldorf and Cologne on a 20-mile front.

Aachen itself has been pocketed in a noose with an eastward exit of only 1½ miles. Some reports said the Americans actually were fighting in the city. In any case, the First Army was 10 miles beyond it to the south and six miles beyond it, across the Aachen-Gladbach road, to the north.

The Germans are throwing all their available fighting strength into this sector and are counterattacking heavily—as they are 160 miles to the south, where General Patton's Third Army is having heavy going around the stoutly fortified stronghold of Metz. Last reports stated the Third Army had gained seven miles between Metz and Nancy. However, the poor quality of the German troops at these points indicates that the Germans are using up all their available reserves.

At the north end of the line the Canadian First Army was assembling on the south bank of the lower Schelde, west of Antwerp, apparently preparing a move on the Flushing promontory.

On the Eastern Front, the combined advance of General Bagramian's First Baltic Army and General Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army threatens the escape lines of about 15 German divisions still left on the Latvian headland.

The Russians are evidently determined to clean up the Baltic. They are on the point of overrunning the Memel-

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Associated Press

Objective: Siegfried Line

United States Third Army soldiers, under heavy fire, crouch for attack on Siegfried Line in Aachen area. Photo by Harry Harris, Associated Press staff photographer with wartime still-picture pool.

Force to be used instantly in case of threat of aggression—Main stress put on removal of causes of war—Plan based on sovereign equality of peace-loving states.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The four Allies which are winning World War II today made public, after nearly seven weeks of discussions at Dumbarton Oaks, the main outline of their charter to prevent World War III.

It is, in effect, Peace Communique No. 1, and it brings into three-dimensional shape the plans of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China for an international organization—to be called The United Nations—pledged and, they believe, capable of achieving two great purposes:

1. To correct conditions of injustice and inequity throughout the world which make for friction and poverty and war.

2. To use overwhelming force instantly whenever it is needed to prevent resort to threats of war or war itself.

It is significant that the mechanism for peaceful change and for the rectification of bad international law are the foremost provisions of the proposed charter.

The intention and the facilities to use armed force wherever and whenever needed are strongly imbedded in the new covenant, but the emphasis, first, second and last, is on the removal of the causes of war.

Praise From Roosevelt

President Roosevelt in a statement on results of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations said his first impression "is one of extreme satisfaction, and even surprise, that so much could have been accomplished on so difficult a subject in so short a time." He added:

"The task of planning the great design of security and peace has been well begun. It now remains for the nations to complete the structure in a spirit of constructive purpose and mutual confidence."

It is the repeated emphasis on peaceful change, on the constructive solution of worldwide economic and social problems, on making the means readily available to all nations—even the present enemy nations—to correct past mistakes, which gives the new organization of The United Nations a flexible and dynamic character the absence of which proved to be the chief, if not the fatal, weakness of the old league.

Sovereign Equality

The text of the four-power proposals, released simultaneously today in Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking, states that the organization shall be "based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states," and sets forth the following mechanism for its functioning:

A general assembly open to "all peace-loving states" the original adherents to which shall take in new members by a two-thirds vote. Each member of the general assembly is to have one vote and in most categories of action (these are listed) the decision must also be by a two-thirds majority.

A security council to be composed of five permanent members—the United States, Britain, Russia, China and ultimately France—and six non-permanent members who will be elected by a two-thirds vote of the assembly for two-year terms. The council is to have "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" and can alone authorize the use of sanctions.

Court of Justice

An international court of justice to serve as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, and it will be based on the present statute of the World Court which is still in being, or on a new statute, a text for which is still under consideration. All members of the world organization would be automatically parties to the international court. The assembly or the council could refer to the Court of Advisory Opinions on International Law and its decisions in justiciable disputes would be enforceable by the council.

A secretariat comprising a secretary-general and such staff as would be needed to carry out the technical work of the organization.

An economic and social council functioning under the assembly to help promote "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, and to facilitate solutions of international economic, social, and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The assembly is authorized to create such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary to accomplish its objectives.

Because the agreements announced today are both tentative and preliminary, several import-

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Allies Pay Vital Visit To Stalin

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill flew into Moscow today for his first meeting with Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin since the Teheran Conference.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden accompanied Mr. Churchill, along with the chief of the British Imperial Staff, Sir Alan Brooke, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Military Secretary to the British War Cabinet. It was announced that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden would confer with Marshal Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

[The announcement promptly raised speculation in London over the possibility that Mr. Stalin and Mr. Churchill would be joined later by President Roosevelt to settle problems of postwar control of Germany, and the differences in plans for maintaining peace which cropped up at the Dumbarton Oaks discussions. There was no indication, however, that this speculation would be borne out, and it was stated in London that W. Averell Harriman, the Ambassador, was representing the United States at the conference.

[London dispatches said the Polish problem was expected to be at the forefront of the Churchill-Stalin discussions.]

Molotov Greets Visitors

Mr. Churchill's party, which numbered just under 50 persons, arrived in two groups, yesterday and this morning. The Prime Min-

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Dewey Sees Communists Supported by New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Challenger and defender, Thomas E. Dewey and President Roosevelt are today entering the climactic period of the 1944 campaign still to engage each other directly on an agreed issue.

The latest verbal exchange—the President's White House radiocast of the night of Oct. 5, and the Governor's radio address in Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 7—found the two nominees, on the basis of their own contentions, shooting over each other's head, and left the voters to choose between denials and accusations coming from both sides.

Mr. Dewey's retort to Mr. Roosevelt's repudiation of Communist support is that "this soft disclaimer comes a trifle late," and he asks if there mustn't be some important reason why Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party in America, considers the fourth term essential to his aims.

Mr. Dewey's reply to Mr. Roosevelt's affirmation of his devotion to "private enterprise and private property" is to charge that "the New Deal wants a Government-owned America," and to support his charge he cites a memorandum submitted in 1939 to the Congressional appointed Temporary National Economic Committee by Adolf A. Berle, now Assistant Secretary of State, in which he is quoted as saying that "over a period of years the Government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants in the United States."

For his part, Mr. Berle issued a statement over the week end declaring that Mr. Dewey in extracting a single sentence out of its context in a technical memorandum "was using an old lie" and that the intent of his report was not to advocate Government ownership but to outline "possible steps and dangers in formulating a banking system for capital and capital credit."

Mr. Dewey's answer to Mr. Roosevelt's charge that unnamed Republican politicians voted to make it difficult for soldiers to vote in the presidential election is that in New York State 77 per cent of the eligible soldiers and sailors have already had ballots mailed to them and that the prospect is that the soldier vote will be higher than the civilian vote.

Developments today, however, point to the prospect of a more head-on meeting of issues between the two candidates on one of the foremost questions of the campaign—which nominee and which party can best be counted on to carry out the peace policy on which the nation seems largely united: Full association in a world organization to prevent future war.

Latest word from the White

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Text of Dewey's Charleston, W. Va., speech: Page 13.

Moscow Plans Mild Control For Estonia

Three years of German occupation have left their mark on Estonia. But elaborate plans are under way for its restoration and development as a member again of the Soviet Union. A special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, as a member of the first group of correspondents to enter the country since 1941, describes present conditions and future prospects of this Baltic State.

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 9—Now that Estonia has been "returned" to the Soviet Union, it has been announced that Russia is planning to build it up economically into one of the most important parts of the U. S. S. R.,

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Nations Join in High Tribute To Service of Wendell Willkie

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Messages of tribute to the world-wide public service of Wendell L. Willkie, who passed on here yesterday, poured in from all continents as Presidents, Prime Ministers, and millions of private citizens joined in praise for his constructive activity to advance sound relations in what he called "One World."

The passing of the 1940 Republican candidate for President of the United States came unexpectedly after he had entered a hospital here for rest and a physical checkup. At Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the body will lie in state until funeral services at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

President Roosevelt said:

"The nation will long remember Wendell Willkie as a forthright American. Earnest, honest, whole-souled, he also had tremendous courage. This courage which was his dominating trait prompted him more than once to stand alone and to challenge the wisdom of counsels taken by powerful interests within his own party. In this hour of grave crisis the country loses a great citizen through his untimely death."

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, commented:

From World Capitals

"His death will be mourned throughout the world. A forceful and courageous man, he made a notable contribution to the political and philosophical discussions of these critical times. His passing is a loss not only to the Republican Party . . . but to all of us Americans of both parties who shared his faith in representative government and his earnest hopes for world peace."

Mr. Willkie's passing left without a definite answer one of the moot questions of the 1944 presidential campaign—which candidate, if either, he intended to indorse.

In Moscow, leaders of the Soviet Union who, from Premier Stalin down, considered Mr. Willkie an outstanding advocate of Russian-American understanding as well as their personal friend, mourned his loss, as they had counted considerably on his influence in the difficult postwar period.

Chungking, Capital of China, paid tribute to a great friend. In New York, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek said that his "unswerving moral courage and foresight will be sorely missed not only in his native land and China, but by the whole world."

In a telegram sent for her to Mrs. Willkie, Dr. L. K. Kung said: "Madame wishes me to express to

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

"The Man Who Never Held Office," on Editorial Page.

Black Cats Sink 135,000 Tons During 2-Week Pacific Prowl

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Oct. 9—Such a superb job is being done by the now gigantic Far Eastern air force here under Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney that little is heard of the remarkable and spectacular missions carried out by the Navy's Catalinas—the "Black Cat squadrons."

When I was covering Guadalcanal last year, the "Black Cats" were making regular trips to Bougainville and were on the spot whenever the famous "Bougainville Express" of Japanese warships was coming down to raid the southern Solomons.

But they also indulged in "extra-curricular" tasks such as bombing, strafing, and even torpedo bombing on occasions.

Remarkable Record

The lumbering "Cats"—their top speed was only 120 knots—turned in a remarkable record of bombing and incidentally laid the groundwork for future operations which today are being staged by Catalina flying boats on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's battle front.

These operations have been such a colorful and highly successful addition to the list of air achievements in the Southwest Pacific that General MacArthur himself recently sent a message of congratulations to the Catalina group stating that "no command in the war has excelled the brilliance of these operations."

This message was inspired largely by the recent two-week series of attacks by Catalina flying boats against enemy shipping around the Philippines and Celebes.

The attacks began on Sept. 19, when more than 100 Catalinas established a base on Morotai Island, wrested from the Japanese in the Halmaheras earlier in the month.

Painted inky black to avoid visual detection, they took off every night, sometimes out over enemy harbors and shipping terminals in Moluccas and Celebes, sometimes over the waters around Mindanao and Sulu Sea, sometimes as far west as Borneo.

And when on the 12th night they reckoned up their score, it was found to the amazement of everyone in the area that the "black cats" had sunk the remarkable total of 135,000 tons of enemy shipping.

First-Night Toll

On the first night the Catalinas caught a 3,000-ton freighter, another of 1,000 tons, and two smaller coasters off Mindanao.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

He Failed to Wipe $50 Off Windshield

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct 9 (AP)—Filling station manager G. G. Roller has a sign which reads: "If we fail to check your tires and wash your windshield your purchase is free."

K. E. Van Cleave dropped in, bought two tires, 13 gallons of gasoline, a quart of oil, a wiper blade and had his brakes serviced. On his way home he remembered no one had checked his tires or swabbed his windshield.

He returned—but quick. Mr. Roller paid off. $50.18.

Bowles Warns of High Prices And Huge Wartime Savings

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — Official and unofficial concern over postwar economic conditions in this country reached new peaks today as such varying groups and agencies as the Office of Price Administration, the American Federation of Labor, Brookings Institution, the Federal Reserve System and the War Labor Board disclosed their estimates of economic conditions following the war.

Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, in a memorandum sent to 8,100 members of the OPA advisory committees, in which he discussed the alternate dangers in our present economy of inflation and deflation, warned that a postwar policy of high prices and high unit prices would "diminish production and create dangerous unemployment" while at the same time pointing out that the country faced another "disastrous depression if major segments of industry attempt to cut prices by depressing wage rates."

OPA's staggering task of admin-

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Farmer Hoskin's Cows Saved In Fire-Prevention Display

Equipment from four eras of Massachusetts and Boston fire fighting was rushed to "conflagrations" just before noon today as four alarms were turned in to the Boston Fire Department to extinguish "flames" in the downtown district at Washington and Summer Streets by the Jordan Marsh store.

On the first alarm, a 25-gallon hand pump of 1792 vintage, which works up and down in railroad hand-car fashion, was trundled our for a ridiculously small squirt to provide water for the bucket brigade.

Twelve puffing smokeaters, clad in flaming red shirts—the real stuff—answered the second alarm, dragging a hand-drawn truck and hand pump to save Farmer Hoskin's barn and milch cows.

Runs Through the Week

The occasion, let us inform you, was a Fire Department observance of Fire-Prevention Week which began today and which runs through the entire week.

On the third alarm, two gallant, well-fed horses, borrowed from the Public Works Department because all the famous firesteeds have been retired since 1923, dashed onto the scene with a clanging steamer wagon lurching behond them.

Then, to put the drama of the three previous alarms to shame, modern equipment, including some of the department's new 100-foot aerial ladder trucks and the 1,000-gallon pumpers, answered fourth gong, and a breath-taking display

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10 Sentenced for Fraud; Egypt Forms New Cabinet; Insurance Decision Stands

The World's Day—October 9, 1944

Boston: 10 Jail Sentences in Pay-Roll Fraud

Ten former Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard workers were given jail sentences in United States District Court today in connection with an alleged $500,000 pay-roll-padding scheme. The men changed their pleas to guilty of charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government, and of fraud. [Page 2.]

Absentee ballots cast by Massachusetts servicemen afterward killed in action will not be counted in the November election, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook announced today. [Page 2.]

Rear Admiral Felix X. Gygax of Osborne, Kan., Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been named Commandant of the First Naval District and the Charlestown Navy Yard, to succeed Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, who is retiring. [Page 2.]

A carload of apples from Curtis Orchards, Marlboro, Mass., was unloaded at Boston & Maine Lechmere Square yards today for delivery to Boston school lunchrooms. The apples have been given in appreciation of the aid of Boston school boys and girls in harvesting 5,000 bushels during vacation.

Veterans are preparing for postwar positions in the automobile industry while engaged in war work now at the Ford Somerville plant, according to C. J. Seyffer, plant manager, who explains veterans plans. [Page 2.]

Washington: High Court Refuses Ballot Request

The Supreme Court refused a request for prompt decision on the Federal Ballot, and declined to reconsider its decision that insurance is interstate business in the meaning of the Sherman Antitrust Act. [Page 3.]

A Columbus Day broadcast to the other American Republics will be made by President Roosevelt fro mthe White House with Ambassadors and Ministers and other representatives of the other countries present.

An emergency board appointed by President Roosevelt to offset an impending strike proposed an increase of five cents an hour on a straight-time basis, for operating employees involved in a dispute with the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee and the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin railroad, electric lines operating in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Back in their offices after a trip to England and France were six members of a bipartisan congressional group: Representatives Poage and Fisher, Texas Democrats; Hayes (D) of Arkansas, Miller (R) of Nebraska, Phillips (R) of California, and Stockman (R) of Oregon.

Federal control of commercial rent charges are unjustified, the Senate Small Business Committee reported. It said rent curbs are a matter of state and local action.

The Supreme Court refused to reconsider its decision that insurance is business in interstate commerce and is subject to the Sherman Antitrust Act.

In Europe: Maher Pasha New Egyptian Premier

A new Egyptian Government was being formed today by former Finance Minister Achmed Maher Pasha after King Farouk's abrupt dismissal of the Cabinet headed by Mustapha Nahas Pasha, President of the WAFD Party.

Germany is deliberately seeking to destroy Holland as a nation through famine, floods, and wholesale executions, Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy of the Dutch exile Government and Dr. A. Loudon, Dutch Minister to the United States, declared in week-end statements. [Page 8.]

Hermann Göring's Essener National Zeitung was quoted by ABSIE, the American broadcasting station in Europe, as declaring the Nazis were preparing to use the "most outstanding" Allied prisoners in Germany as hostages to assure the safety of high Nazis slated to be tried as war criminals. [Page 8.]

Telephone communications between Stockholm and Berlin are still broken off today, more than 24 hours after they were first cut.

Emmanuel Monick has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France, succeeding Yves Breart de Boisanger, who is returning to his former post as Inspector General of Finances, a report from Paris disclosed.

Former King Carol of Romania and Mme. Magda Lupescu have left Mexico City for a trip to Brazil, a Mexico City dispatch said. It is expected this trip may eventually take them back to Bucharest.

Paintings of Pablo Picasso, Spanish surrealist artist, were torn down but not damaged by unidentified hostile demonstrators in the Autumn Salon, Paris.

National: 3 More '10 Grand' Flying Forts

Three Flying Fortresses, the 10,000th from Boeing, the 9,999th from Douglas Aircraft Company, and the 10,001 from Lockheed, have left the production line and will be named "Ten Grand," the Aircraft War Production Council announced.

Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts will address a Dewey-Bricker rally tonight at the Statler Hotel in Washington. The speech will be broadcast at 9:30 p. m., on WNAC, the Republican National Committee announced in New York.

Capt. J. Harold Stewart, U. S. N. R., Boston certified accountant, has been awarded a distinguished service citation by the American Institute of Accountants.

Far East: Japanese Premier Calls for Planes

Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso has appealed to the Japanese people to increase war production, especially that of aircraft, so that the Empire's military machine may "crush the enemy forces with a single stroke," the Japanese home radio said.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 3.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy-Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Local Ford Plant Trains Veterans for Auto Jobs

Discharged veterans are now fitting themselves for good positions in the postwar automobile world while engaged in vital war work at the Ford Somerville plant, said C. J. Seyffert, plant manager, today.

Geared to the broad veterans' program as set forth in the Ford Company's booklet, An Opportunity for World War Veterans, the Somerville plant is fitting the jobs to the men.

What the veteran wants to do now and where his postwar ambition leads are factors which guide his placement, according to Mr. Seyffert. "As they come back we find what they want to do now. Possibilities of advancement are discussed and the various mechanical and sale and service fields are explained," said Mr. Seyffert.

Coupled With Jobs

Although the plant is still engaged in the production of the Universal Bren gun carriers, yet veterans employed there now are given a practical insight into the production methods which are characteristic of the company. In addition, the training program which Ford has established for the veterans is coupled with their daily jobs.

Those veterans who find that the automobile business is the place where they can be employed most satisfactorily, and who have been able to qualify through training and establish their financial status, are eligible for consideration for dealerships as they become available, said Mr. Seyffert.

This is in accordance with the promise contained in the booklet which states:

A Real Opportunity

"So here is a real opportunity—an opportunity for more than a job—a real chance to some day own and operate your own business.

"Ford, Mercury and Lincoln dealers of America are anxious to help you to learn the automobile business. They want to teach you the fundamentals of the business so that some day you may be able to take advantage of an opportunity to operate your own automobile dealership."

The Ford Company is co-operating with American Legion posts in their re-employment and rehabilitation work. Veterans are supplied these booklets through the Post service officers, who put them in touch with the local dealers.

Waste Paper Is Not Rubbish!
SAVE IT!
Boston Collections
Next Week
Boston Salvage Committee

SPECIAL TOMORROW
Wed., Thurs. and Fri.
ROAST BEEF
DINNER 85c
2 Vegetables, Roll and Butter
Choice of Desserts, Tea or Coffee
Served from 11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
EICHEL'S
RESTAURANT
1 Winter Place, Boston

Governor Appeals For All to Register And Vote on Nov. 7

In a public appeal, Governor Saltonstall today urged all eligible voters in Massachusetts to register and vote in the Nov. 7 state and national elections.

"Ours is one of the few nations in the world where men and women have free opportunity to elect their public officers," the Governor said. "The citizen who fails to vote should never criticize those who hold elective office. This year more than ever before, with our boys fighting all over the world to preserve the principles of liberty and freedom we enjoy in this land, every man and every woman eligible to vote must feel impelled to do so.

"Is your name on the voting list? You cannot vote unless it is. Registration of voters is being carried on in every city and town. Make sure your name is on the list of those eligible to cast a ballot Nov. 7. If it is not, be sure to get it there within the next few days. Registration of voters closes in every city and town in Massachusetts at 10 p. m., Oct. 18. If you are not a registered voter by that time, you cannot avail yourself of the right which every American citizen prizes.

"Remember the deadline—Oct. 18—and register as soon as possible. How you mark your ballot is your business and that of no one else, but do register and do vote."

Ten Men Get Jail Terms In Shipyard Case

Ten former Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard workers were given jail sentences in the United States District Court after changing their pleas to guilty of charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government and of fraud in connection with alleged $500,000 pay-roll padding at the yard.

Judge George C. Sweeney sentenced Joseph A. McNamara of Dorchester to three months in jail on each of two indictments, the sentences to run concurrently. The following were sentenced to one month on each of the two indictments, these also to run concurrently: Valentine B. Rys of Lawrence, Lawrence D. Gratton of Milford, Alexander L. Camara of East Boston, Eugene D. Caswell of Belmont, Victor M. Lancelotta of Billerica, John G. Larson of Arlington, and three Malden men, William G. Kavanaugh, Alfred L. DiGiacomo, and Ernest J. Flaherty.

Alfridi Battista of Newton, who pleaded guilty, will be sentenced tomorrow.

Only one man of this first group, out of a total about 150 former workers at the shipyard, to come up for disposition, pleaded not guilty. He was William J. Flaherty, of Medford.

The group of welders and counters were charged by the Government last spring with being involved in a $500,000 pay-roll fraud. Efforts to delay the proceedings were denied today after counsel sought a continuance, pending a possible appeal to the United States Circuit Court from a ruling last Friday which denied a motion to quash the indictments against one of the men on the grounds that he was not employed by the Government, but by a private company.

Myron A. Perry, who was the last of the first group to be called, failed to answer to his name. Counsel stated later that he had moved to Rhode Island from a former address at Bridgewater. The Judge ordered that he be brought in.

Fire Engine of Bygone Days

By a Staff Photographer

Fire-Prevention Week Brings Out Old-Time Boston Equipment

Fireman F. F. Dolaher of Engine 9, East Boston, today manned a two-horse steamer in response to a demonstration fire alarm which called out several pieces of outmoded fire-fighting equipment in honor of Fire-Prevention Week. This steam engine was once common in Boston.

Farmer Hoskin's Cows Saved In Fire-Prevention Display

Continued from Page 1

of maneuvers was given atop the high "sky-touchers."

William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, served as master of ceremonies as the fire trucks made their entrances. He gave a brief address on Fire Prevention.

The demonstration was sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company which has several window displays of old fire-fighting equipment and reproduction of fire engines used in past years. The 268th Coast Artillery Band played for the occasion.

Yesterday, the Boston Waterfront Committee received a shield of honor from the United States Coast Guard for "important contributions to the port-security program.

At a ceremony on Boston Common opening the observance of Fire-Prevention Week, the shield was presented by Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, in behalf of Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, and was accepted by Ralph Bradley, Chairman of the Protective Committee.

Mr. Bradley, on accepting the shield, warned that Boston Harbor has been criminally polluted with waste oils which may be set on fire at any time and wreak considerable damage to pier pilings with a resultant hindrance to the war effort.

Before the presentation, a Fire Department parade proceeded from the Bowdoin Square fire station, proceeded along Tremont, Boylston, and Charles Streets to the Common, and ended with demonstrations and maneuvers on aerial ladders, a hose-laying contest, and life-net jumping.

Commissioner Reilly emphasized the importance of public caution with regard to fires by stating that $4,000,000 in property is destroyed annually in Boston by fires because of carelessness.

Other speakers at the exercises were Mayor Tobin and Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope.

Ballots of Killed Not to Be Counted

Absentee ballots of servicemen who are killed in action prior to election day, Nov. 7, will not be counted, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook said today.

Under Massachusetts law city and town clerks must notify the Election Department in their communities of all such cases two days prior to the election.

Secretary Cook said he had asked Federal authorities for casualty lists containing the names of men from this State and he in turn will send to city and town clerks the names of casualties in their communities.

Men reported missing in action are not to be listed as casualties, Secretary said. However, if a man's family is notified by the War Department or Navy Department of his death, such an official notice should be recognized, he said. The Secretary added that according to military authorities approximately 4,600 Bay State servicemen have already been killed.

Civilian Flying Zone Is Widened

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commanding the Eastern Defense Command, announced today the easing of regulations governing civilian flying and military pilot training in some hitherto restricted East Coast areas.

The announcement stated that the former 50-mile-wide vital air defense area, a coastal strip extending from Weston, Maine, to Corolla, N. C., in which flying not essential to the war effort was prohibited, has been reduced to 25 miles in width.

The ne wdefense area excludes parts of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania and Hartford, Conn.

In announcing the new boundary, General Grunert said nonmilitary aerial photographic flights as well as civilian flights in the modified defens e area still must be authorized by the Eastern Defense Command.

The new boundary was defined approximately as follows:

A line roughly connecting Newburyport, Framingham, Norwood, East Bridgewater, and Middleboro, Mass.; Warren and Providence, R. I.; Norwich, Chester and Derby, Conn.; White Plains, N. Y.; Caldwell, Summit, Rahway, Trenton, Atsion, and Bridgeton, N. J.; Smyrna, Del.; Greensboro and Denton, Md.; Greenwood, Del.; Crisfield, Md.; Smith Point, Cobb Creek, Scotland, Surry, Suffolk, Whaleyville, Va., and Corolla, N. C.

Chinese Chorus To Give Program

The Chinese chorus, made up of students at Harvard, Radcliffe and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will take part in the program at Symphony Hall tomorrow night, celebrating the anniversary of the Chinese Republic. Miss Rulan Chao, daughter of Dr. Y. R. Chao of Harvard, will be conductor.

Dr. Chao, well known composer, who plays 14 instruments, has arranged the "Long River Boat Song," comparable to the "Volga Boat Song" of the Russians, for part singing by this chorus. The program will also include "The March of the Volunteers," by Chee Lai, a composition written for the new China.

Following Governor Saltonstall's tribute to China the chorus will sing the Chinese national anthem, and during the performance of the pantomime will sing off stage as accompaniment to the story, "A Chinese Landscape," written and directed by Joseph Lindon Smith, noted artist and honorary curator at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Dr. Smith's canvas, painted for the occasion, will be shown at the close of the performance.

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CHA. 0313
BOSTON

$50 Proposed For Firemen To Take Home

Fifty dollars a week instead of the present take-home salary for Boston fireman of $37, was termed a moderate request today by George J. Richardson of Washington, D. C., Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Fire Fighters (American Federation of Labor) in a letter to Mayor Tobin.

In Boston on a business visit, Mr. Richardson said his attention had been directed to the salary request made by Samuel G. Thorner, counsel for Local 718, Fire Fighters Association. Mr. Thorner seeks a salary increase of $200 a year for Boston firemen and adjusted compensation for all overtime exceeding 70 hours a week.

"It is to be regretted that this request should come at a time when you are engaged in a campaign for the office of Governor of Massachusetts," Mr. Richardson wrote. "However, he efforts of Boston firemen are justified in view of your failure to act on the many similar requests which have been made to you repeatedly in the past long prior to your gubernatorial candidacy." Mr. Richardson pointed out that although the average take-home pay for Boston firemen is $37 a week for 84 hours of work, the salary paid to New York City firemen is $3,420, in Detroit $3,265, in Chicago $3,000, in Los Angeles $2,800, in San Francisco $2,800, and in many of the small cities and towns in Massachusetts the salary paid is in excess of that paid to Boston firemen.

Rent Violation Brings Penalty

A fine of $500, one year's probation, and the restitution of $652 to tenants were penalties imposed today on George C. Outchcunis, Brockton tenement owner, for violating Federal ceilings on rents.

He and his wife had pleaded guilty to the rent violations and the United States District Court ordered him to make restitution of the excess rent within a month.

Mrs. Boika C. Outchcunis was given probation for one year.

Assistant United States Attorney Harold G. Jackson told the court the offenses were alleged to have occurred from October, 1942, to April, 1943.

Also in Federal District Court, Charles Fisher of New Bedford admitted today he had charged more than ceiling prices for bananas, in his capacity as manager of the Fall River branch of the Tropical Banana Company. He was fined $1,500, which he paid, and was placed on two years' probation.

Convictions Total 63 For Drunken Driving

Sixty-three persons were convicted in Massachusetts last week for driving while under the influence of liquor, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Rudolph F. King said today.

At the same time the Registrar announced that nine persons were fatally injured by motor vehicles during the past week, five more than in the previous week, and four fewer than in the corresponding period last year. Total highway fatalities last year to date were 296, compared with 317 to

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy-Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight and Tuesday. Considerable fog and drizzle along the coast tonight and early Tuesday morning. The lowest temperature tonight will be near 54 degrees. Slight to gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight and Tuesday. Considerable fog and drizzle along the coast tonight and early Tuesday morning.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight and Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are on display.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:06 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 6:48 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.

Bay State Farmers Act To Get Out Rural Vote

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prodded into political activity by organized labor's political drive, the organized farmers of Massachusetts are now pressing as never before to get out the farm vote.

Appeals to register and vote will be mailed to 25,000 members of the Massachusetts State Grange, Harvey G. Turner of Andover, the State Master, announced today. He added that the Grange, which is the largest farm organization in the state, was doing this for the first time.

Similarly the other major farm group, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, has just determined to take active steps to make sure that its members and other farmers register and vote, Howard Russell of Waltham, its secretary, reported today. The Federation has not previously made such endeavor.

Part of National Move

In each case these measures form part of a national movement fostered by the national leaders of the two principal farm organizations.

"We realize what labor is doing and feel that we have got to do something ourselves," Mr Turner, the State Master of the Grange, commented.

"Three weeks ago we communicated with every one of our 322 subordinate Granges throughout Massachusetts, asking them to give us a list of their members of voting age. Our total membership in the Commonwealth is around 45,000, including 20,000 under voting age.

"The replies are now practically complete. The response from our subordinate Granges was amazing. Our figures cover 98 per cent of the eligible voters in the Grange.

"We shall now send a message to each of the 25,000 voters stressing the importance of registering, and voting on the vital issues before us at the election. We are not telling them how to vote or anything else."

The Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation last week authorized a plan to contact all rural people possible and ask them to register and vote, Mr. Russell, its secretary, announced.

"Our organization is anxious to get out the rural vote," he said. "We want all the farming population to express its opinion on the very important issues before the country in the November elections. This is strictly on a nonpartisan basis.

"In some of our small towns the rural people have not been in the habit of getting out and voting, especially if the weather was bad."

The Federation has 4,200 paid-up farm families, its membership standing on a family basis.

N. E. Granges Act

In a message to Grange members all over the country, which went out from Massachusetts this month through the National Grange Monthly, published at Springfield, the National Master, Albert S. Goss of Washington said:

"There is distinct danger to the survival of a well balanced democracy when certain groups vote in full force while others fail to express their views, and the only way government by the people can be soundly maintained is for all the people to participate as far as possible.

"We Grange members live in rural sections where the records show the voting has been lightest. We have a distinct duty to perform to correct this dangerous trend."

Grange leaders elsewhere in New England are likewise interested. Harry L. Page of Guilford, Conn., Master of the Connecticut State Grange, said: "The Connecticut State Grange is urging every member, every farmer to not only register for the coming election but to cast his ballot."

Charles A. Gardner of Rumford, R. I., Master of the Rhode Island State Grange, said: "I am constantly reminding the members of our organization that the only way to obtain the national leadership they desire is by registering and then voting."

Admiral Gygax to Take Over Command Of First Naval District and Navy Yard

Rear Admiral Felix X. Gygax, of Osborne, Kan., Commandant of the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to dut yas Commandant of the First Naval District, with additional duty as Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

He succeeds Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald of Pasadena, Calif., who is being placed on the retired list for physical disability.

The new Commandant at Norfolk will be Rear Admiral Carl H. Jones, of Atmore, Ala., who has had a command in the Pacific.

Admiral Gygax graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1906 and was commissioned an ensign after two years at sea. He served aboard the U. S. S. Kearsarge, the Minnesota, and was First Officer in charge of the Submarine School in New London, Conn. He later established the present submarine base at Pearl Harbor. From 1935 to 1937 he commanded the U. S. S. Augusta while that vessel was the flagship of successive Commanders in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet. He received a presidential designation as Rear Admiral on Oct. 7, 1940, when he was made Commander of Cruiser Division 3.

Admiral Theobold, whom he relieves, assumed duty as Commandant of the First Naval District and Commandant of the Navy Yard, Boston, in February, 1943.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons invalid as of Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Monday, Oct. 9

Free tickets for sports, theaters at Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB 1988.
Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m.: Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 140 Stanford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.
Officers dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.
Co-Ed Sport and Swim, 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m. Social.
U. S. O. Dance, The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue, servicemen and women, 8 p. m. Hostesses. Refreshments. Bartholomew.
Arts and Crafts, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:30 p. m. Portrait sketches. Free photos.
Ping Pong Instruction, 32 City Square, Charlestown, 7:30 p. m. Softball, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Leathercraft Instructions, 48 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m.
Instruction in Judo, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30 p. m.
Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.
U. S. O. Four Star Show, exhibition of portrait sketching, finger-painting, photography, arts and crafts, Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street, Oct. 1-14, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Wednesday to 10 p. m.

'Ad' Club to Hear Guadalcanal Hero

A holder of the Navy Cross with two Gold Stars for outstanding service at Savo, Guadalcanal, and the Solomons, Capt. Robert G. Tobin, U. S. N., is the scheduled principal speaker at the regular luncheon session of the Boston Advertising Club on tomorrow at 12:15 p. m., in the Hotel Statler. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the War Advertising Council.

Another speaker will be John Stirling, National Chairman of the War Advertising Council. F. F. Monroe, Chairman of the New England Sponsorship Committee, will preside at the meeting.

Chester M. Pratt

Chester M. Pratt of Dedham, who passed on here yesterday, was a prominent Boston attorney for 40 years, especially active as a civil trial lawyer.

A native of Melrose, he was a direct descendant of the Hopkins family of Mayflower settlers, and of the Rev. John Mayor, early Colonial minister. Mr. Pratt attended Wilbraham Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1900 and Harvard Law School in 1903. He was senior partner of the law firm of Badger, Pratt, Doyle and Badger of Boston, for the past 18 years.

Mr. Pratt was a member of the Boston Bar Association, the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, the Dedham Historical Society, and the Society in Dedham for the Apprehension of Horse Thieves. He served Dedham as town counsel at one time, and for a while was a member of the Board of Library Trustees of Dedham.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

"There's a telephone in the house where I am moving. Can you connect it for me?"

This is a perfectly natural question which is frequently asked of us today. We wish we could say yes in all cases, but our answer must be qualified.

Yes — we can *probably* connect it if you already have service in the house from which you are moving, and if you are moving within the same exchange or immediate geographical area.

Yes — we can connect it if your use of a telephone is essential to the proper discharge of your duties as a member of one of the following groups: (1) armed forces and government; (2) war production and directly related activities; (3) public health and welfare.

No — we cannot connect it if you are moving outside of your present telephone exchange or geographical area, and we cannot connect it if you do not have telephone service at your present address, unless you are in one of the above listed groups that are entitled to immediate service.

You see, since there are not enough telephones to go around, we must distribute those that are available as fairly as possible. The telephone that is in the house to which you expect to move may be needed by a doctor or an essential war worker or by someone who has already been waiting many months.

Please understand, however, that your application will not be forgotten, and that it will be filled in its turn.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Bricker for Unscrambling Of Executive Branches

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 9 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, describing the present executive branch of the Federal Government as a "patchwork of disorder and confusion," asserted today that an "unscrambling" was essential in the postwar era.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President added that in any reorganization "there should be maintained a clear separation of legislative and executive functions."

The Ohio Governor, who devoted Sunday to chats with residents of North Dakota while his staff gingerly tried to avoid involvement in that State's Republican intra-party fight, scheduled four speeches today in a bid for Montana's four electoral votes.

His special train moved here from Bozeman and was to continue on to Helena and Great Falls.

In a prepared speech for the Butte audience, released by his campaign staff, Governor Bricker said that despite power given to President Roosevelt to reorganize departments, "Congress has had to take into its own hands the abolition of useless agencies."

He said that "the present Administration strives for absolute centralization of controls in Washington," but that "this policy is detrimental to efficiency." More authority, he suggested, "must be delegated to local agencies."

The vice-presidential nominee declared that the problem could not be solved by any single plan. Rather he recommended "the approach must be along the line of day-by-day thinking and exploration. Adjustments must be made when needed."

Governor Bricker, while traveling through North Dakota, was accompanied by rival candidates for the United States Senate—Senator Gerald P. Nye, renominated in the Republican primary, and Lynn U. Stambaugh, who was defeated in the primary and decided to run Nov. 7 as an independent candidate. Each introduced Governor Bricker once at individual stops.

Specialist Deadline Set for Boys of 17

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Seventeen-year-olds who desire to enter the Army specialized training program in either the enlisted reserve corps or the Air Corps enlisted reserve must make their applications by Jan. 1, the War Department announced.

Applicants must be high school graduates, between the ages of 17 years and 17 years, nine months. Those accepted and who enter training by next March will be given at least two 12-week terms before they are ordered into active military service.

The program is intended to provide men needed in special fields of the military service.

Official of Laval's Home Town Executed

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP)—Former Police Inspector Mayade of Pierre Laval's home town of Clermont-Ferrand has been executed on charges of dealing with the Germans, Paris newspapers reported today. The arrest of a score more public figures also was reported.

'I Didn't Miss the Choo-Choo'

Associated Press

'But Daddy Did, Way Back in Kansas City'

Eleven-months-old James Michael Rojacich, Jr., plays with a toy in Dearborn Station, Chicago, after he arrived from Kansas City, Mo., a 451-mile journey, alone with $3,000 of his father's cash. Mr. Rojacich stepped off the train at Kansas City and found it gone when he returned.

Ickes Claims Isolationists Back Dewey

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, says Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is supported by a "prize group of isolationists and rabble-rousers" who have "bitterly fought" the nation's preparations for and participation in the war.

He told an audience of film notables and others at the Ambassador Hotel last night that the Republican presidential candidate is attempting to lead into the White House a Trojan horse.

Shortly before his speech was radiocast there was excitement among broadcasting personnel by a report that gunpowder had been placed in the hotel telephone wiring box and that two men had been arrested.

Mr. Ickes, campaigning for President Roosevelt's re-election, asserted that Mr. Dewey, "is bound to be influenced by the people who are supporting him. . . .

"These are the people who, in full panoply, will leap from the Trojan horse if Mr. Dewey is elected President and will proceed to take over and foist upon the people of this country and of the world their own destructive and vicious ideas of isolationism."

The Cabinet member listed, among those whom he called "Trojan horsemen," John Foster Dulles, Mr. Dewey's foreign relations assistant; Gerald L. K. Smith; James S. Kemper of Chicago, Chairman of the National Republican Finance Committee; Senator Brooks of Illinois; Representative Ham Fish of New York; Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago publisher; William Randolph Hearst; and Eleanor and Joseph Medill Patterson, New York and Washington newspaper publishers.

Speedy Ruling on Federal Ballot Denied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court today in a group of decisions refused to make a quick ruling on the constitutionality of the Federal Ballot. The Court also declined the request of 41 States to reconsider its 4-to-3 decision that insurance is business in interstate commerce, subject to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The ballot ruling prevents the Federal ballot from being made available to service men and women who may not receive State ballots in time for use in the November elections.

Attorneys for Lieut. William Downey, U. S. Army, made the request in a petition protesting the refusal of Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois to certify use of the Federal ballot. Illinois is one of more than 25 States which have not certified.

The lawyers contended an early decision by the high tribunal holding that the ballot is constitutional in Illinois would validate its use everywhere, regardless of the State from which a serviceman might come.

The court announced no reason for its refusal.

The southeastern Underwriters Association in asking a rehearing of the case involving its activities told the high tribunal that the decision last June has brought about a situation where "hazards have been imposed upon the negotiation of every insurance contract and the very conduct of the insurance business has been rendered perilous."

The court in announcing its decision to refuse reconsideration said that Justices Roberts and Reed took no part in consideration of the request.

The court refused to review the action of a Massachusetts State Court in issuing an injunction which limited pickets to two persons to each entrance of a plant involved in a labor dispute.

Among other actions, the Court:

Agreed to review a decision that a company violated the National Labor Relations Act by barring solicitation in its plant and by forbidding employees to wear union "shop steward" buttons at work. The Republic Aviation Corporation, operating a plant in Babylon Township, Suffolk County, N. Y., asked the review after losing before the NLRB and Second Federal Circuit Court.

Agreed to hear argument on a protest by the order of Railway Conductors of America that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company interferred with an election in which the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was chosen as the representative of company conductors.

Declined to reconsider its previous decision that the compulsory flag salute in public school exercises is unconstitutional. The request for reconsideration was made by C. William Kraft, Jr., District Attorney of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Refused to review litigation begun by 1,091 Red Cap employees of eight railroads to collect wages they claimed for a period when tips were included in calculating their pay under the minimum wage law. The Seevnth Federal Circuit Court upheld an Illinois District Court in rejecting their claim.

Denied the request of an Army experimental pilot that it determine whether the Civil Aeronautics Board has power to suspend his airline transport pilot certificate for asserted violation of civil air regulations while flying a B-25 bomber under Army instructions. The Board suspended the certificate of the pilot, Lieut. Leland H. Cameron, for 30 days on a complaint that on Jan. 20, 1943, he flew the bomber acrobatically over the Indianapolis Municipal Airport.

Declined to rule whether oral statements by a company foreman expressing preference for one of two rival unions are privileged stitution. The Elastic Nut Corporafree speech protected by the Contion, Union, N. J., asked the review of a National Labor Relations Board ruling that the foreman's statements at its Lincoln, Neb., plant violated the Labor Relations Act. The Eighth Federal Circuit Court upheld the board.

Denied an appeal from a lower court ruling that no statute authorizes court review of orders by the War Labor Board. The appeal was filed by the employers group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc., representing some 300 trucking companies in Boston and other parts of New England.

Wallace Opens Stumping Tour

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — Vice-President Henry Wallace has set Tuesday night for his departure on an extensive stumping tour of the Midwest.

His executive secretary, Harold Young, said the Vice-President will stop in Cincinnati, Oct. 11, drive through portions of Ohio and appear in Cleveland Oct. 13.

The following day he will call on Senator Samuel Jackson, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, at his home in Fort Wayne, and will turn up in Indianapolis, Oct. 15.

Mr. Wallace will move into his home State, Iowa, to address a political meeting at Mason City, Oct. 17. He will spend the following two days in the State, including a stop in his home town of Des Moines.

A major speech has been scheduled for Minneapolis, Oct. 21. Mr. Wallace will spend the next day in Minnesota, then move into Wisconsin on Oct. 23, 24, and 25, probable with a visit to Milwaukee on the last day.

Oct. 26 and 27 have been set aside for Michigan, with another major address in Detroit on Oct. 27.

The Vice-President will speak in the Chicago Stadium on Oct. 28 and make an address the afternoon of the following day on Chicago's south side.

He is going to try to get to St. Louis Oct. 30, but may be unable to do so because another big speech is set for Madison Square Garden in New York Oct. 31. He may appear in Philadelphia, Nov. 1 or 2.

Kansas City Gas Users Are to Read Own Meters

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9 (AP)—Kansas City Gas Company patrons will read their own meters because of a manpower shortage.

The first 19,000 of 96,000 gas users have received return postcards with dials on which to mark the meter reading.

But company meter readers will alternate with users every other month.

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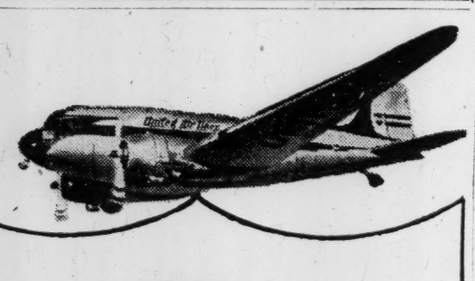

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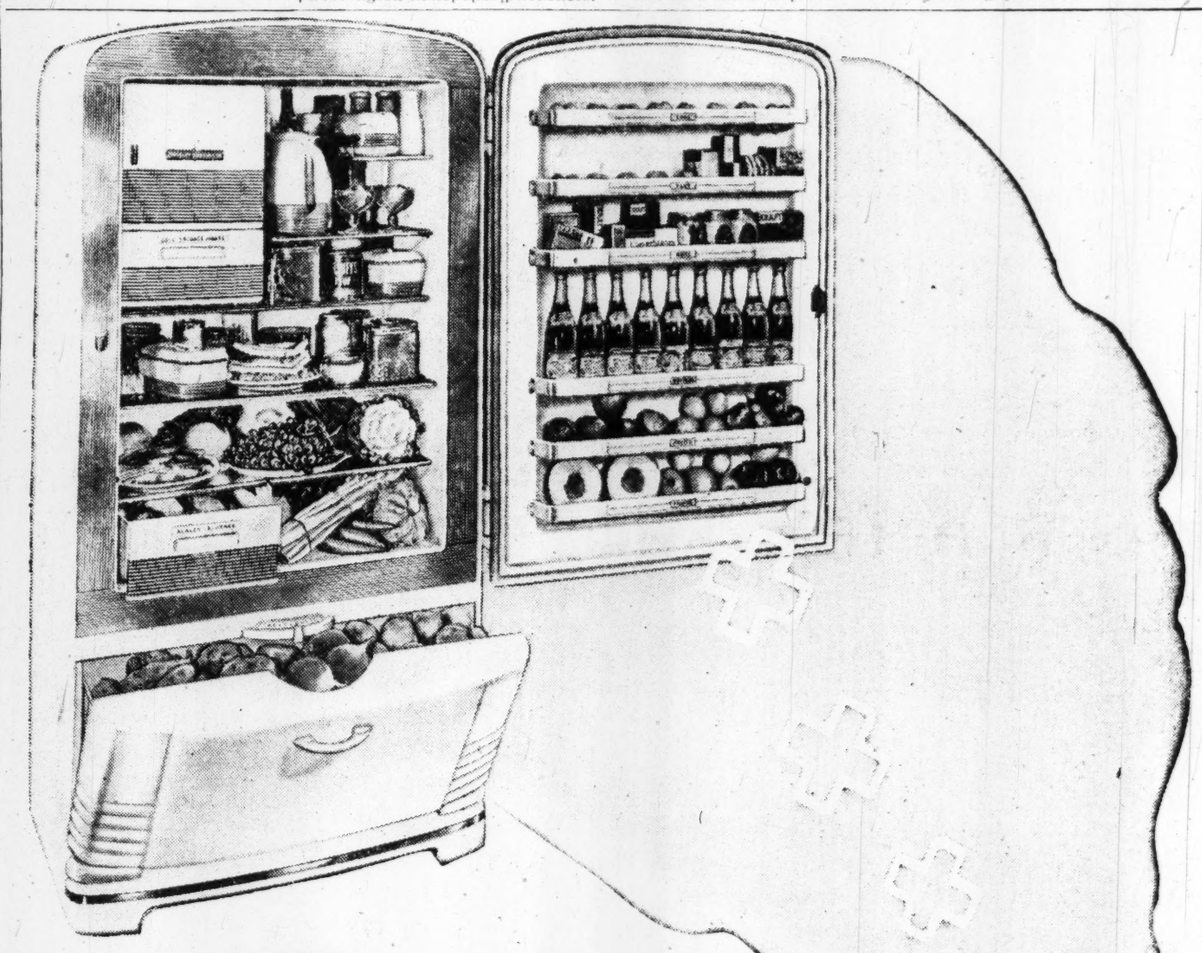

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Like every other Crosley product, the Shelvador* matches other refrigerators feature for feature. But, over and above quality of materials and precision of manufacture, in every Crosley product there is always *a plus*—a priceless extra which is a result of the Crosley policy of product development.

In all our postwar developments you will find this Crosley policy expressed in products of extra utility and excess value—a *user-plus* you can actually *see*, or *hear*, or *feel*.

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Art in Boston — Music and the Stage — Ballet Week in Retrospect

Pfeiffer Non-Objectives In Retrospective Show

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings and drawings by Fritz Pfeiffer will be on view at the Boris Mirski Gallery, 105 Charles Street, through Oct. 18.

Two score and fifteen years ago, Mr. Pfeiffer was born in Gettysburg. He was tutored in painting at the Pennsylvania Academy and at the Robert Henri School. He has traveled through Europe and North Africa. During summers he teaches in his own school in Provincetown; winters in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Pfeiffer paints in a manner which is not new though it may seem strange. It is a branch of Modern French painting of the abstract trend. The label non-objective has been applied, not by Mr. Pfeiffer alone, but by a group of painters of his artistic persuasion who renounce an allegiance to fact, who employ the ingredients of picture-making with no adherence to the tangibles.

Non-objective painters devise their own patterns with the basic elements of naturalistic painting, lines, dots, planes, overlapping contours, color modulation, textural variation. But they strive painstakingly to avoid pitfalls of literal resemblance, as though it were an admission of weakness to prop oneself on facts; and they manipulate the materials in a manner that will be as orderly, as rhythmical, as expressive as music. There is sometimes a mathematical basis implied in the design, as the many pictures with titles of ratios indicate: ratio nine six: twelve nine; twenty-five nineteen, etc.

This is a retrospective exhibition. It reaches back far enough to show Mr. Pfeiffer's earlier manner. Like so many others, he commenced as a reporter of fact, an Impressionist. Yet "readable" as the early Pfeiffer efforts are, they show from the beginning his unwillingness to be held to topographic demands. He had an eye for the elements of decoration, and he would emphasize a rhythmical pattern, often at the expense of literal record. He was not really subservient to fact, but from the beginning he reshaped it to please an emotional or decorative purpose.

Now it is a question whether a non-objective painter avoids the palpable because it is intrusive and impairs the clarity of expression, or whether he is simply indifferent to the visible thing. He may be abstract in quality of imagination, or given to concepts and symbols. It is no novelty to find abstraction in art, for it is universal in all forms of handiwork, weaving, basketry, ceramic ornamentation, stone carving. But non-objective artists press the matter further, aiming for modulations and movements, for meaningful sequence and evocative atmospheric textures. It is a challenge to achieve the effect without acknowledged signposts of fact; to exchange the particular for the universal.

The Pfeiffer exhibition is not cleansed utterly of fact. Indeed there are pictures like "Rodeo," "Cogs," "Intransigent" in which a clue to the non-objective composition is provided. And maybe the visitor will be grateful for this concession, for he may commence on this common ground and then move along with the artist on his esoteric path of invention. Mr. Pfeiffer is a man of sensibility, and we enjoy following the peregrinations of his brush. He has a sense of humor, and what is more, he is no purist in advocacy of a theory of "purism" in painting. As an artist he knows there is no air-tight mode of operation, that the painter must be unflinching in purpose, but ever aware, ever susceptible to the possibilities that lie within his range.

To Show 'Mexican Holiday'

The eruption of Paricutin volcano is featured in "Mexican Holiday," the new color film travelogue which Robert Friers will present in New England Mutual Hall Friday and Saturday evenings, Oct. 20 and 21, and 27 and 28. The film also shows a cross-section of Mexican life.

Don Cossacks Open Sunday Concert List

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Full-voice on the "Credo," by Kastalsky, the Don Cossack Chorus, Serge Jaroff, conductor, got Sunday concerts going at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Whether the Kastalsky setting for the Creed is a great piece of music or not—great as compared with Bach's writing for it in the B minor Mass, say—must be for musicologists and such to determine. But theory and conventional esthetics aside, it suits the makeup of the Don Cossacks as a singing organization perfectly; and it is as impressive in its Russian liturgical way as anything from composers of Western Europe can be in a German, Italian, French or English way.

Appropriate to the peculiar harmonica group that sang, and thrilling in effect, was every church piece on the Cossacks' program—"Hallelujah," by Tchesnokov; "Ave Maria," by Rachmaninov, and "O God Save Thy People," again by Tchesnokov, that followed the "Credo." The high falsetto altos and the very low—we might almost say inverse falsetto basses—produce a top and bottom such as we do not have in the male choruses of the western world.

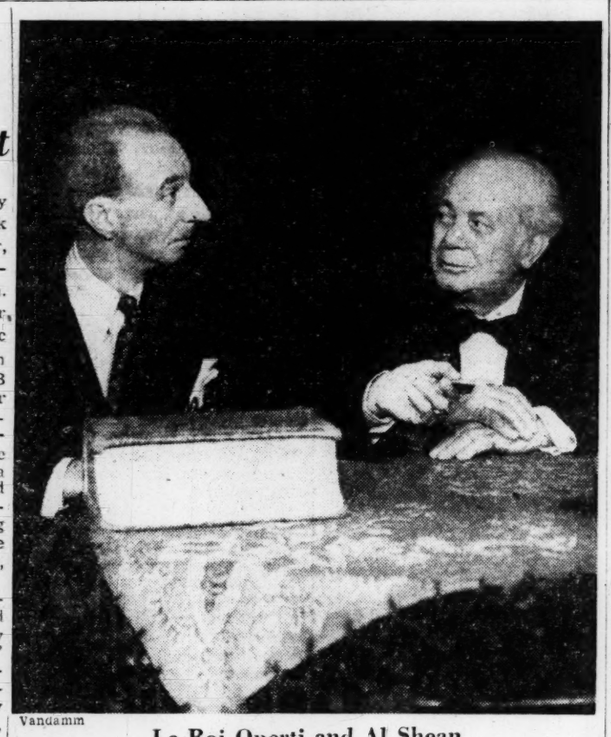
Of almost orchestral intricacy are the tone-color contrivances of a choir like Mr. Jaroff's. How the different combinations are worked out in the interpretation of certain folk-song narrations, sentimental, humorous, warlike, and whatever else, would be for a greatly painstaking analyst to say. But Jaroff himself, perhaps happy to remark, is inclining in his arrangements away from the Oriental, or better call it Slavic, to an Occidental style. This came to evidence on Sunday in his adaptation of Pastchenko's "In the Dark Forest." Here is a kind of piece American college glee clubs ought to take hold of. It might bring a pleasing change to their audiences from the pretentious classics some of them have been exploiting of late years.

The music of the "Dark Forest" item, to make further mention, had the effect of going in the key of D flat. There it started and there, with a most resonant, somber, and tuba-like low D flat in the bass, it ended—no deviation from correct pitch, we may be sure. Inquiry was pressed at intermission on the matter of the key, and reply came back from headquarters that it was C sharp.

"And not, perchance, D flat?"

"C sharp is the key in which we sang it."

There have always been those who insisted that there is a difference.



Vandamm

Le Roi Operti and Al Shean

In the new mystery play, "Meet a Body—," at the Wilbur

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Venezuelan Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:10 p. m.—Feature program. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; talks; music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Johnny Canuck's Revue." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"George Blake Speaking." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Salon Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Seats for Ruth Draper

Seats go on sale today at Jordan Hall for Ruth Draper's performances on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, Oct. 21 and 22.

Change in Opera Bill

Since the Boston Opera House will not be available Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, the San Carlo Opera Company's "La Bohème," scheduled for that afternoon, will be presented Sunday evening in place of "Barber of Seville."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings of Arthur Briscoe. Through October.

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street—Exhibition of non-objective painting and drawing by Fritz Pfeiffer. Through Oct. 18.

Common Man's Art Gallery, 4 Leverett Street—Water colors by Henry Miller. Through Nov. 4.

Doll and Richards, 110 Newbury Street—Paintings by James Emery Greer. Through Oct. 28.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.

Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Four modern American illustrators.

The Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—"La Vie Francaise." Pictures by Edouard Vuillard and Pierre Bonnard also colored lithographs.

Stuart Street Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—"Four Star Show," portrait sketches, photography, arts and crafts by volunteer workers of the U. S. O. Clubs. Through Oct. 14. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, Wednesday evening open until 10 p. m.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of portraits and other water colors by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Through Oct. 21.

Museum of Fine Arts—Sport in American Art. Oct. 11-Dec. 10. Recent accessions—textiles; views of Paris, an exhibition of etchings; selected master drawings; fifteenth-century Italian engravings. 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; —Exhibition of Gadgets of Century Aro.

'Romeo,' 'Princess Aurora,' 'Sorochinsk' on Final Bill

By Margaret Lloyd

The Ballet Theater's Ballet Week at the Opera House was highly successful. On Saturday afternoon the company played to a houseful of children, who were pleased with "Waltz Academy," delighted with "Bluebeard," and enchanted with "Peter and the Wolf."

By evening the vans were drawn up at the rear of the building, crates and boxes labelled "Gala Performance," "Fancy Free," etc., lined up on the sidewalk ready to be stowed in them, and the dancers began their program (to a sold-out house) at 8:15 in order to catch the midnight for New York. It meant a lot to them to be able to sleep en route and to have time to settle into their accommodations before opening the month's season at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night.

So we can forgive whoever was responsible for omitting the Rose Adagio from "Princess Aurora," in which Tamara Toumanova and Anton Dolin appeared—Dolin his authoritative, gracious self, Toumanova technically very good indeed but still lacking the ultimate enkindling spark, Tatiana Riabouchinska, with John Kriza in the Bluebird variation, has a more winning stage presence.

* * *

Respect for the classics is certainly essential, both for the benefit of the younger generation and for all who value progressive ballet. It is out of the roots of the past that new branches grow. It is well that Ballet Theater presents them so attractively in Mr. Dolin's smooth re-stylizations of the early works.

To advance to modern ballet, if Antony Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet" could be given second instead of first, it would receive a warmer welcome. But, as Mr. Tudor informed the writer, the set is easier to strike than it is to put up. To prepare it between ballets would entail an even longer intermission than usual (and one wonders if they have to be so interminable) and a superior ballet suffers somewhat because the audience has not had the opportunity to warm up to it.

It had a superb performance Saturday night. Hugh Laing, his ankle restored to health, or at least under control, made an ardent, impetuous, thoroughly radiant Romeo, and Nora Kaye is gradually instilling Juliet with romantic glow. There is such wealth of detail in this ballet, it can be seen over and over again and still leave more to see. Like a great symphony, it cannot be taken in completely all at once.

In view of these superior works, it is difficult to be patient with mediocrity. But, again quoting Mr. Tudor, it is a question of the survival of the fittest. The ballets, old and new, good and indifferent, are shown side by side, and in time the public will sift the chaff from the wheat.

* * *

It is the Fair scene with its Russian types (faintly reminiscent of "Petrouchka" and the spectacular Russian dancing, that carries "Fair at Sorochinsk." The rest is a dreary waste of heavy Continental buffoonery, a Witches' Sabbath that consists of dashing from wing to wing, and a really gooey ending, Rex Cooper, in the role of the Hopak leader, gave a truly remarkable rendition of the presatki (or prysiadka) (the squatting steps) and presorki (the high-flying ones) Saturday night.

Friday evening "Fancy Free" had the best performance of the week, with Jerome Robbins returned to the cast. On Wednesday afternoon he had sat out front and watched it for the first time. "I was disappointed," he said. "I guess I'd heard too much about it."

Friday, too, Toumanova and Dolin appeared in "Giselle," with the same virtues and defects on Toumanova's part. She overplayed in the first act, making the village maiden simple to the verge of arrested development. And with all Dolin's grand manner, one could not but feel that he had his tongue in his cheek. It is not so when he and Alicia Markova dance it together. There is the perfect partnership. There is the great "Giselle."

The closing ballet on Friday was "Gala Performance," with Nana Gollner in the role of the Italian ballerina. Miriam Golden, who has previously had the part, should retain it. For she invests it with lofty, majestic pride, where Miss Gollner finds only petulance. Nora Kaye had her old role of the Russian prima donna (now overdone) and Janet Reed was a spritely Fille de Terpsichore from Paris. The whole thing has gone a little stale, burlesqued into obviousness, where once comedy reigned.

It was not a brilliant season, but there were flashes of brilliance. It was a good season, and made many converts to the art.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

7:45 p. m.—WNAC—Frederic Cook, State Committee.

9:30 p. m.—WNAC—Governor Saltonstall, Dewey-Bricker Club.

Democratic

7:30 p. m.—WNAC—Francis E. Kelly, State Committee.

9:55 p. m.—WBZ—Sen. Lister Hill, Ala., Democratic National Committee.

Opening Tonight

At the Colonial—Helen Hayes in "Harriet," Florence Ryerson's and Colin Clements' play about Harriet Beecher Stowe, presented by Gilbert Miller, with a large cast that includes Jane Seymour, Robert Emhardt, Richard Wilder, Robert S. Harrison, Phyllis Renee Campbell, Lenore Wade, Jean Lewis, John O'Connor, Robert North, Virginia Dyer, Edna Thomas, Ralph Douglas, Ralph Stanley, John Hayes, Martha Jones, Henry Craig Neslo, and Philippa Bevans.

The play was staged by Elia Kazan. Settings were designed by Lemuel Ayers, and costumes by Aline Bernstein.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Columbus Day and Saturday first week; second and third week matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Columbus Day at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"I Remember Mama," by John van Druten. Presented by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein. 2d. Starring Mady Christians, Oscar Homolka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Meet a Body—", a murder-mystery-comedy by Jane Hinton. Presented by H. Clay Blaney. Featuring Al Shean and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Special matinee Columbus Day.) (Last week.)

Music

First Church of Boston, Corner Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—Organ recital by Catharine Crozier. First event of the season for the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Guild of Organists. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Double Indemnity." Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20. "Take It or Leave It." Phil Baker, Marjorie Massow. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Fenway—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Singing Sheriff," Bob Crosby. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. "Gypsy Wildcat," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Peter Coe. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 10.

Kenmore—"Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 2:57, 6:14, 9:31. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle. 1:22, 4:39, 7:56.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennefer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Jerry Colonna. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Modern—"Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cherryl Walker. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 8:55 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Stage show: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—"Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Post War Farms," "Brazil Today," "Proudly We Serve," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Sports," "National and War News," comedy. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

Telepix—"March of Time—Farms of the Future," "Hugh Herbert," "Unusual Occupations," "Dance Music," "Animal Novelty," "Brazil," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:30. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 2:25, 5:10, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, William Bendix. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Follow the Leader," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Pardon My Rhythm," G. Jean, P. Knowles.
Regent: "The Whistler," Richard Dix, J. Carroll Naish. "Follow the Boys," all-star cast.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway.

Coolidge Corner: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis.

Cleveland Circle: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "The Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard. "Man from Frisco," Anne Shirley, Michael O'Shea. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Waterfront," J. Carroll Naish, J. Carradine. 2, 8.

University: "The Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:35, 4:45, 8:10. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien. 3:20, 6:30, 9:50.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 3:21, 8:13. "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll. 2:08, 7, 9:51.

Park: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "Call of the South Seas," Janet Martin.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Three Men in White," Van Johnson, Lionel Barrymore. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes.

MALDEN—Granada: "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman. 2, 5:07, 8:14. "In Society," Abbott and Costello. 3:28, 6:35, 9:42.
Auditorium: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. Selected short subjects.
Mystic: "Invisible Man," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers. 1:52, 7:30. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 3:24, 9:20.

Maplewood: "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. 1:52, 7:52. "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 9:15.

Strand: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 3:24, 7, 9:41. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova. 2:12, 8:34.

Orpheum: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 3:40, 9:25. "Yellow Canary," A. Neagle, Richard Greene. 2:15, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "The Ghost Ship," Richard Dix.

Fellsway: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Martha Raye. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

NATICK—Colonial: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Make Your Own Bed," Jane Wyman.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Man from Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "The Girls in the Case," Edmund Lowe.

Strand: "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson.

Alhambra: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf.

Strand: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Jam Sessions," Ann Miller, Jess Barker.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Curse of the Cat People," Simone Simon.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ladies in Washington," Ronald Graham, Trudy Marshall. 2:08, 7:53. "Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Delinquent Daughters," Fifi D'Orsay, June Carlson.

Coolidge: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "This is the Life," Susanna Foster, Donald O'Connor.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid, Sydney Greenstreet. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman, Irene Manning.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Make Your Own Bed," Jane Wyman.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Leningrad Music Hall."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

3rd BIG WEEK! HURRY! HURRY! SEE IT NOW!
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S first production since "Gone With The Wind" & "Rebecca"
"Since You Went Away"
CLAUDETTE COLBERT, JENNIFER JONES, JOSEPH COTTEN, SHIRLEY TEMPLE, MONTY WOOLLEY, LIONEL BARRYMORE, ROBERT WALKER
Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM

KEITH MEMORIAL
JON HALL, MARIA MONTEZ, PETER COE
GYPSY WILDCAT IN TECHNICOLOR
PLUS BOB CROSBY "SINGING SHERIFF"

RKO BOSTON
2nd WEEK
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
WILSON
IN TECHNICOLOR
Plus ON STAGE STAN KENTON & His ORCHESTRA
DOORS OPEN 8:30 A.M.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR • Eddie BRACKEN
"RAINBOW ISLAND"
plus "ATLANTIC CITY"
PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
Joyce BEYNOLDS • Robert HUTTON
"JANIE"
plus "THE LAST RIDE"

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EXETER NEAR NEWBURY ST.
FRED MacMURRAY, BARBARA STANWYCK
"DOUBLE INDEMNITY"
PHIL BAKER
"TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT"
Thurs. "I LOVE A SOLDIER"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE ZZZ BEACON ST. AIR-CONDITIONED
HEDY LAMARR, WILLIAM POWELL
HEAVENLY BODY
Yellow Canary

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — WEEK LAST — EVES 8:30 — LIGHT
"STILL THE BEST AMERICAN OPERA"—RECORD
REGINALD DeKOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera
"Robin Hood"
BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AS PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS
MATS. THURS. (COLUMBUS DAY) & SAT.
2 WEEKS BEGIN. MON., OCT. 16 — SEATS WED.
DAPHNE DuMAURIER'S STAGE PLAY
REBECCA
Bramwell FLETCHER — Florence REED — Diana BARRYMORE
Eves.: $3 to $1.20; Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $2.40 to $1.20. 1st Play Thea. Guild—A.T.S. Sub. Series

WILBUR — LAST WEEK — EVES. 8:20 — MAT. THURS.
"AMUSING THRILLER . . Nudges your funnybone."
—Doyle (American)
"MEET A BODY—"
A Murder-mystery comedy by Jane Hinton
with AL SHEAN • WHITFORD KANE
Harry Gribbon • Ruth McDevitt • Forrest Orr
Eves. $3 to $1.20
Thurs., Sat. Mats. $2.40 to $1.20

PLYMOUTH — Last Week — Eves. 8:30 — Mat. Thur.
"The First Full-Fledged Hit of the Season."—Cyrus Durgin, Globe
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd present
MADY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA
I REMEMBER MAMA
A New Play by John van Druten
Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account." Staged by MR. van DRUTEN

WILBUR—1 WEEK BEG. Mon., Oct. 16 — Seats Thurs.
"VIOLET"
with A New Comedy by Whitfield Cook
Harvey Stephens, Helen Claire, Patricia Hitchcock
EVES.: $3.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20—WED. & SAT. MATS.: $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)

COPLEY 2 WKS. BEG. Tues., Oct. 17 — SEATS THURS.
Brock Pemberton Presents
FRANK FAY in "The POOKA"
A new Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
Eves. $3 to $1.20; Thurs., Sat. Mats. $2.40-$1.20

PLYMOUTH—2 WKS. BEG. WED., OCT. 18
The Messrs. Shubert present
NO WAY OUT
A New play by Owen Davis. Robert Keith, Irene Hervey, Viola Frayne, Viola Roache.
SEATS. Eves. $3, 2.40, $1.80, $1.20; Thurs. THURS. & SAT. Mats. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20

COLONIAL TONIGHT 8:30
HELEN HAYES in "HARRIET"
Eves. 1:20 to 3.60. Matinees: Thurs. This week, Wed. 2nd and 3rd weeks—1.20 to 2.40. Saturdays—1.20 to 3.00. Tax incl.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580 — HARVARD SQ.
William POWELL, Hedy LAMARR in THE HEAVENLY BODY
PAT O'BRIEN-SECRET COMMAND

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

TONIGHT
The Massachusetts Chapter, American Guild of Organists, presents
CATHARINE CROZIER
Organ Virtuosa
in a recital at the First Church, Boston, Corner Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, Monday, October 9, 1944, at 8:15 P. M.
Public invited—Admission free
NO TICKETS REQUIRED

REMAINING TICKETS for SUN. AFT.
Symphony Hall box-office open til 9 P. M.
Only opportunity to hear beloved violinist KREISLER

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
"WILSON"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture IN TECHNICOLOR
BUY MORE BONDS — VICTORIA — B'way & 46 St.

Carmen MIRANDA • Don AMECHE • Wm. BENDIX
"GREENWICH VILLAGE"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture IN TECHNICOLOR
PLUS ON STAGE—VELOZ & YOLANDA • PAUL REMOS
PETERS SISTERS • SENOR WENCES
BUY MORE BONDS — ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
GARY COOPER • TERESA WRIGHT in International Pictures'
"CASANOVA BROWN"
FRANK MORGAN • ANITA LOUISE
Distributed through RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun.
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40, Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Thurs., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3. Mail Orders
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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN — OSCAR ANNABELLA — KARLWEIS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 W. of 8th Avenue
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Arthur Margetson, Nydia Westman
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Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Women of America" ..	World Series game	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time .	"Ma Perkins"; comedy.	World Series game	News service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Easy Rhythms	Pepper Young's Family	World Series game	Political talk
3:45 Caribbean music	Music; Listen Milady	"Right to Happiness"	World Series game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch.	World Series game	News; Popular music
4:15 Studio program	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	World Series game	Popular recordings
4:30 Help Wanted; News	News Commentator	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	World Series game	Popular recordings
4:45	"Hop Harrigan"; drama	"Widder Brown"; sk.	World Series game	Popular recordings
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe.	Terry and the Pirates..	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Popular music
5:15 "Note for Victory"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sk.	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30 "Inside MGM"; int.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 L. Murray's music.	Newscasts	Embarkation Port Band	News; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Band; Sports	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; J. Harsch	Political talk; "War"	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show ..	Johnny Mercer's Orch .	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show ..	News of the World ..	"The Show Shop"	News service; talk
7:30 Bob Hawk'n Thks to the Yanks'	"The Lone Ranger"; western dramatization.	Dick Preston, songs .. Frontline Headlines	Political talk	"Vocal Spotlite" Clem Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter..	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Valley Forge"	Sunny Skylar's Se'nade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	R. Salinger, news
9:00 Theater: "In Old Chicago, D. Lamour, R. Young, John Hodiak	"David Harding—Counter Spy"; mystery dr. Dance band	Fritz Kreisler; Donald Voorhees' Or. "Information, Please"; Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Gabriel Heatter, news "Screen Test"; Gov. Saltonstall	Classical Album: music Classical Album: music Classical Album: music
9:45	Band; Story; Pol. talk		"Band Parade"	Classical Album: music
10:00 Guild: "A Guy, A Girl, A Gob"	John Vandercook	Josephine Antoine; R.	Henry Gladstone, news	News service

Willkie Placed Issues Above Party

By the Associated Press

Wendell Lewis Willkie was a paradox in American politics.

Almost unknown to the public a few months before the Republican National Convention in 1940, this onetime Democrat won the presidential nomination of his adopted party that year as the galleries in Philadelphia's Convention Hall shouted "We Want Willkie!"

In losing in the general election to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was elected for a third term, Mr. Willkie polled 22,333,801 votes, the largest popular vote ever given a Republican presidential candidate.

Mr. Willkie, the successful last-minute entrant of 1940, went out openly for the nomination early in 1944. He put his candidacy to a test in the Wisconsin primaries in April, but despite a strenuous state tour failed to win a single delegate and withdrew. "It is obvious that I cannot be nominated," he said.

The man who won most of Wisconsin's delegates was Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who said he wasn't a candidate. Thereafter, Mr. Dewey became the No. 1 man for the presidential nomination, which he won on the first ballot at the Chicago convention in June.

The turnabout was complete. Without campaigning in 1940, Mr. Willkie had defeated Mr. Dewey, who entered the convention that year after a country-wide campaign.

In the four-year interval, Mr. Willkie was never out of the public eye. He supported the Roosevelt Administration on policies he thought correct, criticized it vigorously on those he thought wrong.

"This is no time to quarrel over trivialities when the world is on fire," he said in May, 1941, when the country's defense program was in full swing. "Heaven knows that I have criticized the Administration; when I am helping to put out a fire, I am not going to stand around and quarrel with the fire chief even though I previously was opposed to him.

Mr. Willkie won the Republican nomination in 1940 over the opposition of regular party leaders, and shortly after his defeat in the election he became a storm center in his own party. After his support of President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease bill brought criticism, he said in an address to the Women's National Republican Club in January, 1941:

Gave Pledge to England

"Let me say to you that if the Republican Party in the year of 1941 makes a blind opposition to this bill and allows itself to be presented to the American people as the isolationst party, it will never again gain control of the American Government."

Mr. Willkie went to England early in 1941 to observe wartime conditions "as a private citizen—an individual determined to find out what is going on." He left with a pledge to do "anything I can in America to help Britain in her fight for freedom."

In the latter part of 1942, Mr. Willkie made a 31-000-mile tour of the Middle East, Russia and China as a special representative of President Roosevelt, from whom he carried letters to Marshal Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

He described his travels in a book, "One World," which sold 1,500,000 copies.

Lawyer and Executive

An Indiana-born lawyer and former public utility executive, Mr. Willkie skyrocketed from a political unknown to Republican nominee for President of the United States in about six months.

His nomination, at the party's convention in Philadelphia in June, 1940, as a "dark horse" candidate, was a political phenomenon; it violated all the rules in the hard game of practical politics.

A former Democrat—prominent enough to be a delegate to a Democratic national convention—he was not an active candidate for the nomination in the popular sense of the term. He had never held public office; he had no orthodox political organization back of him; no campaign manager. In addition, the "Old Guard" of the party frowned upon him.

He was little known outside of a small coterie of friends and business acquaintances until he became President of the vast Commonwealth and Southern Corporation in 1933. He was brought to the public eye when his corporation cut its electrical rates, in depression years, which caused consumption to soar, and by his legal battle against the government in the Tennessee Valley Authority case.

Homely Qualities

His friends came to admire him for his frank philosophy on governmental problems and his homely qualities. In a nebulous way a quiet boom for the Presidential nomination seemed to spring up from nowhere. It gathered force in the months preceding the convention.

When he was asked about it he said: "I have not the slightest delusion about being nominated. If I become a candidate it will be because the people want me to run and before they make up their minds, they will look at my record and judge for themselves."

In the following weeks he expounded his theories on public questions in speeches and writings. He spoke and wrote candidly. The public began to take interest in this 220-pound, 6-foot Hoosier who wore loose-fitting clothes and whose hair was always rumpled.

Mr. Willkie was born Feb. 18, 1892, one of six children of Herman Francis and Henrietta Trisch Willkie, both lawyers in Elwood. His mother was one of the first women admitted to the Indiana bar. His father was for many years principal of the Elwood High School and his mother also was a school teacher.

His grandparents lived in Germany. They were supporters of the democratic revolutions there and when the revolutions failed, fled to the United States.

In Hall of Fame

© Harris & Ewing

Wendell L. Willkie

"Friend of the people" and author of "One World."

Nations Pay Tribute to Wendell Willkie

Continued from Page 1

you the condolences of the Generalissimo and herself."

In London news of Mr. Willkie's passing was received with deep regret in British official circles where he was regarded as one of the makers of victory.

Mr. Brendan Bracken, member of Parliament and Minister of information, said: "Deeply engraved in the hearts of Londoners is the memory of his visit during one of our ordeals by bombing.

"His high heart, his high speech and his infectious cheerfulness delighted us. He played a man's part in the cause of freedom."

Other Comment

The London press unanimously paid tribute to Mr. Willkie as "a great friend of freedom," "a citizen of the world," and "one of the best friends Britain ever had."

The News-Chronicle headlined a two-column tribute, "He lost an election and won greatness."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said:

"He was a man of the finest character who stanchly and sincerely held to his principles. Not only during the presidential campaign of 1940, but in the years since then his able and forthright presentation of his views on public questions was a great stimulus to the forming of public opinion."

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared:

"Wendell Willkie was a man of frank, strong expression. In the few short years he gave to public life he stimulated American thought. His fight against isolationism and his championship of racial minorities assure him a high and deserved place in the history of our time."

Former President Herbert Hoover:

"The death of Mr. Willkie deprives the nation of a great and deeply patriotic citizen. His colorful personality, his indomitable energy and his active mind have stirred national consideration and understanding of the difficult problems of our time. His passing will be a great loss in finding their solution."

New England Tributes

In Stratford, Conn., Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who seconded Mr. Willkie's nomination at the Philadelphia Republican convention of 1940, and who had long been a close personal friend of the former presidential nominee, declared that no man of this generation had such an influence for good on the political thinking of his fellow Americans.

"He was a great exponent and proponent of 'the American way of life.' He, more than any other man in these last few years, had made Americans conscious of their responsibility and their opportunity for leadership in world affairs and world peace."

Mr. Baldwin recalled that Connecticut had been the first state to cast a solid vote for Mr. Willkie at Philadelphia.

"To a large degree," said the Governor, "I feel that we led the fight."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston paid the following tribute:

"Wendell Willkie's death takes from the nation and the world a man who had won the universal respect of friend and foe alike. No man was ever blessed with greater honesty of purpose or conviction; no man could ever make claim to greater courage."

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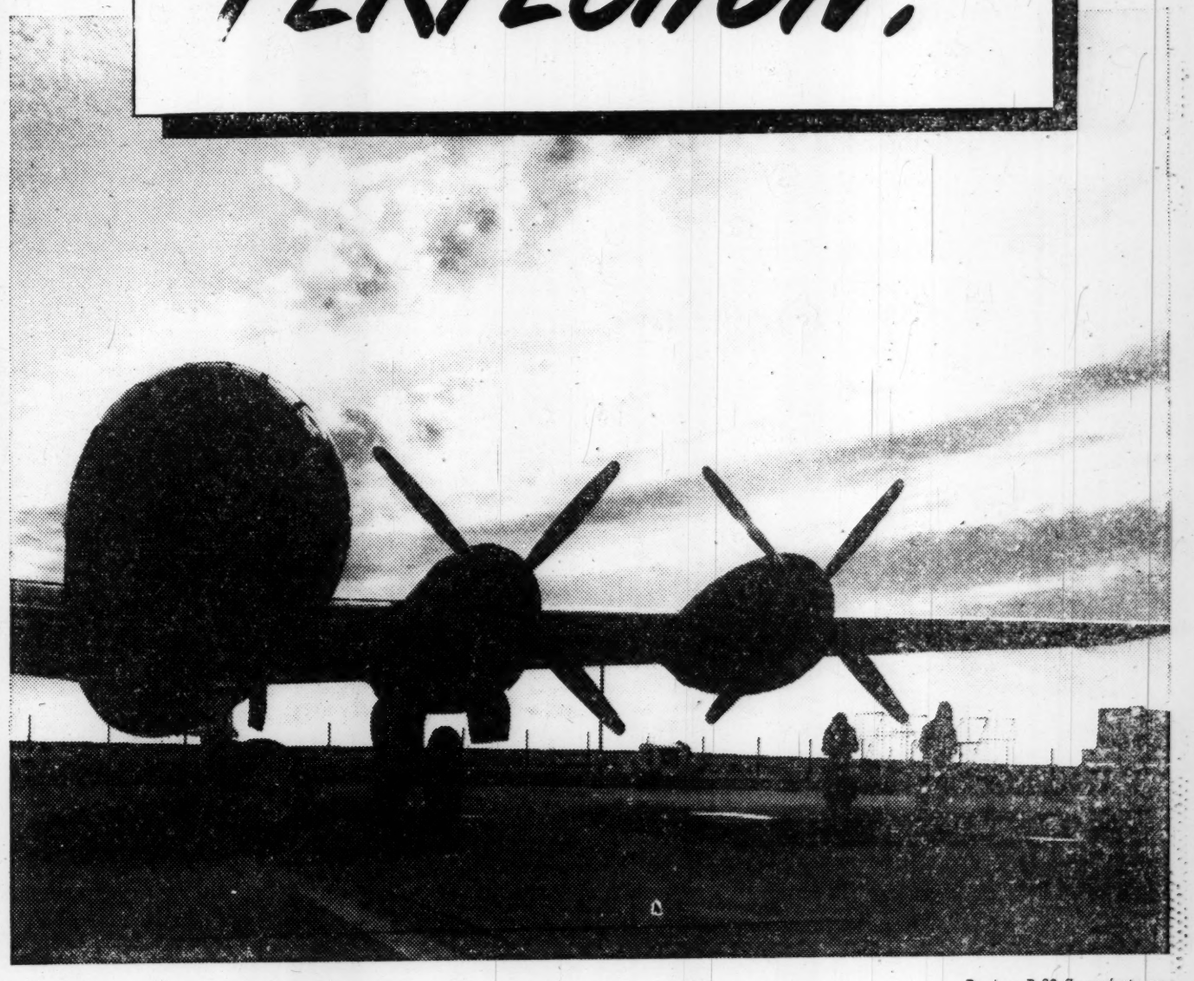

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Willkie Honored in Britain As Friend and Champion

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—Britain today honors the memory of Wendell Willkie. It honors him as a friend of Britain, as a great champion of freedom and as a typical product of the United States—the sort of American the British people admire and feel they can get along with.

The unquestionable evidence of British regard for Mr. Willkie is seen in the considerable space devoted to him here today by flimsy four-page wartime newspapers.

Papers of widely differing political opinion carry editorials and feature articles, whose headlines succinctly sum up this nation's feelings—". . . Willkie, the man who spoke his mind," "He lost an election and won greatness," "A citizen of the world," "He did the work of 10 men."

Nearly all comment here recalls how Wendell Willkie came to Britain during the blitz to see for himself.

Britons Heartened

We newspaper correspondents, who accompanied him on night tours of overcrowded underground (subway) shelters while bombs crashed overhead and fire raged in London's streets, will not easily forget the heatening effect this big, friendly American had on anxious, and often dazed, citizens of London.

London just knew it wouldn't be defeated. But how Britain, then standing all alone, could possibly win was a question which hardly bore thinking about. Then, as we went around that strange underground-shelter world and heard the cockneys cheering Mr. Willkie, I remember thinking "Mr. Willkie is the most tangible evidence of help these Londoners have yet seen."

Mr. Willkie became a symbol of a broad American shoulder getting firmly in position in support of Britain.

As the Daily Telegraph points out today: Mr. Willkie was "a man who early grasped the full significance of the issues of world conflict." More important still, he told his fellow countrymen bluntly what he thought.

To the English people Mr. Willkie ranked as one of the most effective counters to American isolationism.

Britain "Slapped"

Britain got some hard slaps from Mr. Willkie, notably on the question of "British Imperialism." If there was one criticism of Mr. Willkie in Britain it was that he sometimes seemed to plunge through problems which Britons felt he had not had time to study.

But the hard slaps Mr. Willkie gave Britain now and then did not lose him his popularity here. Perhaps that is one of the biggest tributes to him. His judgment, even when it hurt, was seen here to be judgment, not of stubborn prejudice, but of developing political intelligence.

Elasticity Is Seen Needed in Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

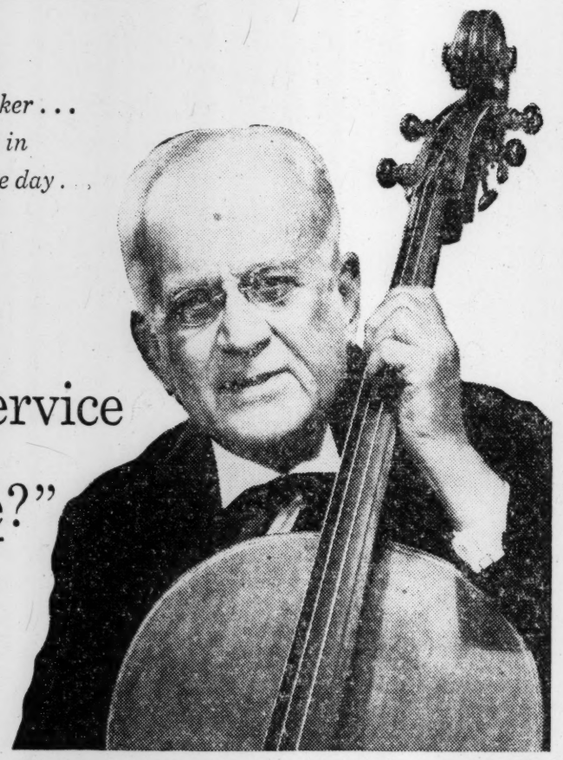
NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Any peace organization must not only be strong enough to survive shifts of power and the temporary rise or decline of a member nation, but must, in addition, recognize the sacrifices made by Russia and her unparalleled rise as a modern industrial state, in the opinion of Walter D. Head, formerly President of Rotary International and Chairman of Rotary's Committee on Postwar Planning.

Speaking on the "Beyond Victory" program presented by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace over WEVD last night, Mr. Head stressed that France must not be "written off" as a great power.

Without a strong France, there might exist a democratic vacuum between the Russian border and the English Channel, Mr. Head warned. He urged that use be made of France's knowledge of European diplomacy.

"I'm not an auditor, or a cashier, or a checker . . . I'm a musician . . . play in an orchestra most of the day . .

"What does National Service mean to me?"



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Hodges Pulls Noose Around Aachen—Red Armies Within 25 Miles of Memel

Continued from Page 1

land, which Versailles assigned to Lithuania. They are only 40 miles from the port of Libau on the north and about the same distance from the East Prussian city of Tilsit to the south.

Whether the Germans can establish a defense line on the Niemen River, guarding the eastern end of East Prussia, seems doubtful.

In southern Hungary, the Russians have advanced to within 56 miles of Budapest, reportedly having crossed the Tisza River, the last barrier in the path to the Capital.

Elsewhere in the global war events are moving rapidly. American and British airmen launched over Germany and Holland what is considered to be the greatest sustained 24-hour attack on the Continent in history. Some 10,000 planes took part. One exploit during the attack was the destruction of the Kembs Dam across the lower Rhine by 13 RAF Lancasters.

In Greece, British forces were rapidly crossing the Peloponnesus at the south end of the country practically unopposed, coming almost within reach of Corinth, which would take them to within 45 miles of Athens, which the Germans were reported by reconnaissance planes to be evacuating.

In the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz announced the shelling, by heavy war vessels of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, of Marcus Island, 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo. Despite the severe punishment administered to land installations and defense works, no Japanese plane defenders were reported.

Western Front:

Yanks Reported Inside Aachen

American fighting men battered their way across the main Aachen-Gladbach road at two places three miles apart, stabbed to within 7½ miles of Jülich, and squeezed the Aachen escape gap to a scant 1½ miles.

Reports not immediately confirmed at Supreme Headquarters said the Doughboys had pushed into Aachen itself in house-to-house fighting.

Under the thunder of American guns, the whole dent in the Nazi line threatened to develop into a break-through on a 20-mile front facing Cologne and Düsseldorf on the Rhine 25 to 35 miles ahead.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Doughboys were six miles into Germany north of Aachen and 10 miles inside the Reich south of that city.

East of the Moselle, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army men were making slow progress in burning and blasting their way through the steel doors and concrete bulkheads of the Germans' underground strongholds in Fort Driant, five miles southwest of Metz.

The Third Army, which hopped off to a new attack on a 20-mile front Oct. 8 and struck forward as far as seven miles between Metz and Nancy, had captured nine towns in its initial blow. Chenicourt, a mile north of Ajoncourt and 18 miles southeast of Metz, was added to eight other towns previously reported captured.

To the south, French troops in Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army closed within a mile of the outskirts of Le Thillot, six miles from Bussang Pass through the heart of the Vosges, and beat their way beyond Champagney, only eight miles from the town of Belfort.

Canadians Land West of Antwerp

To the north, the Canadians struck out in a new, daring amphibious operation west of Antwerp, landing from the sea on the south shore of the Schelde between Hoofdplatt and Terneuzen about 10 miles from the mouth of the estuary.

The landing, in the darkness of early morning, was made to take from the rear the tough pocket of 5,000 Germans who had slowly whittled down a small Canadian bridgehead established across the Leopold Canal three days ago.

North of Antwerp, the Canadians' drive carried them almost astride the diked mainland escape road from flooded Zuid Beveland and Walcheren Islands, which with the pocket south of the Schelde, block Allied use of Antwerp port.

However close the First Army's deepening assault around Aachen came to the actual exploitation of a break-through, it was clear that German resistance had not yet cracked completely.

A Supreme Headquarters communiqué said, "Through the Aachen sector we are encountering considerable enemy artillery, small arms, and machine-gun fire."

The deepest penetration of German soil north of Aachen was at Oidtweiler within 7½ miles of the Jülich junction where the main highway from Aachen branches to Cologne and Düsseldorf.

Stilwell: Road Link To China Soon Clear

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 9

American, British, and Chinese troops in the Salween River district of southwestern China and Burma have reached a point where a junction of the new Ledo and old Burma Roads can be foreseen, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell said in a transcribed address radiocast over the Blue Network.

General Stilwell said in the transcription, made at his headquarters and flown to the United States, that he was making his address to acquaint the public with the importance of the China-Burma-India theater of war.

The junction of the new and old roads, he said, will result in a good supply route to China.

Air Over Europe:

10,000 Planes Blast German 'Fortress'

Close to 10,000 Allied planes hammered Germany and Holland over the week end in the greatest 24-hour assault in the history of aerial warfare and only the weather across Holland and France kept the number from being much greater.

While the heavy bombers, which had their biggest day of the war Oct. 7, were grounded Oct. 8, American and British tactical fleets based on the Continent flew more than 1,500 sorties in support of the ground armies.

Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers, roaming the length of the Western Front, were credited with destroying 132 enemy guns opposing the American First and Third Armies. Meanwhile, RAF fighter and medium bombers slashed at German troops, railways, and barges in the Nijmegen and Tilburg areas of Holland.

The 9th Air Force also knocked out 43 locomotives, 104 freight cars, cut railroad tracks in 29 places, and destroyed three German planes parked on the ground.

While great damage was done to German oil plants, tank works, aircraft factories, and railway centers, the most spectacular week-end raid was carried out by a force of 13 RAF Lancasters that smashed the Kembs Dam across the lower Rhine with 12,000-pound delayed-action "earthquake" bombs.

The Germans probably intended to dynamite the dam themselves as soon as they had crossed the Rhine. The resultant floods already have made the river impassable for the Nazis caught on the wrong side.

For the fourth successive night, winged bombs were launched on England from German bombers over the North Sea. One was destroyed off the northeast coast of Scotland.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Drive Surges 62 Miles in Baltics

A powerful new Russian offensive, surging 62 miles through the wavering German Baltic front, appeared to have virtually cut off at least 15 German divisions north of the port city of Memel, while Soviet columns invading Hungary from Romania were reported within 72 miles of Budapest.

The Baltic break-through on a 175-mile front west of Siauliai in Lithuania, a Soviet communiqué said, enveloped more than 2,000 population places in four days and carried to within 25 miles of Memel, presaging a quick capitulation of that port and a thrust southward on the German soil of East Prussia.

The Russians destroyed the backbone of a force of more than 300 German tanks and 200 self-propelled guns and captured large numbers of prisoners, with German killed and wounded mounting to several thousands, Pravada reported.

It appeared that the Nazis—with this significant loss—may have considerable difficulty in holding a line along the Niemen River, which is the natural northern defense line of East Prussia and where a great major battle seems to be shaping up.

However, the entire East Prussian front has been fortified and refortified by the Germans, while recently troops of all ages and classes have been moved there with instructions to "protect the gates to Berlin."

Gen. Ivan Bagramian, Commander of the First Baltic Army, who led the assault along with Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky's Third White Russian Army, was saluted by 20 salvos of 224 guns in Moscow for the overwhelming triumphs.

A tremendous concentration of Russian artillery blasted the narrow strip on the Baltic coast still connecting the German Baltic positions with East Prussia. One wing of the First Baltic Army battled into Memel's perimeter defenses, while another pushed northward within 40 miles of the Latvian port of Leipaja.

Most of the Russian guns, tanks, and planes from all the Baltic zone were massed under General Bagramian for the all-out offensive, which struck toward the sea with the impact of an avalanche. His main advances followed the Siauliai-Memel railway. His average gains were better than 60 miles.

The Germans' apparent catastrophe was exploited to the utmost. By splitting the German line, General Bagramian appeared to have laid bare the coastal approaches to East Prussia and poised a threat to the large East Prussian city of Tilsit.

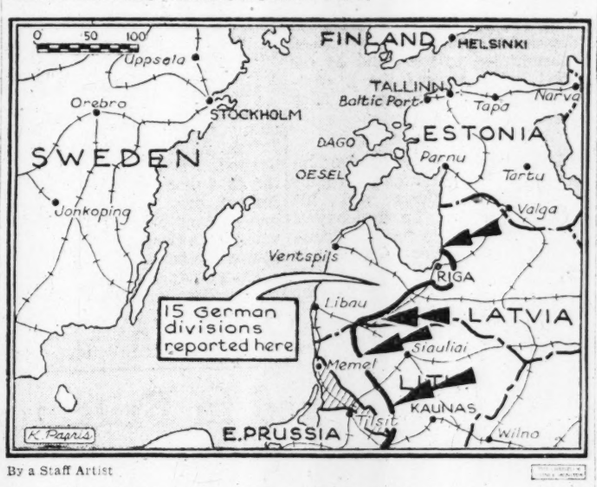
Meanwhile, Russian columns speeding into southern Hungary in the two days were reported by the Germans to have crossed the Tisza River, last big hurdle before imperiled Budapest, capturing 4,000 Nazi prisoners. In the central plains, the Red Army was still a few miles short of the river.

In Yugoslavia, combined Russian and Yugoslav Partisan units cleared the southern approaches of Belgrade, less than 50 miles from the Capital, which already is outflanked on its northern outskirts.

By a Staff Artist

Noose for Nazis Forming at Aachen

Arrows show how General Hodges' troops are pocketing the important city of Aachen in a noose with an opening of only four miles. Black line indicates the battle front.



By a Staff Artist

Red Army Imperils East Prussia

Arrows show direction of the rapid Russian push to the coast of Lithuania, bringing them within reach of the important points of Memel, Libau, and Tilsit, and endangering East Prussia's frontier.

Marcus Island:

U. S. Battle Force Batters Defenses

A strong United States battle force stood off Japan's tiny Marcus Island all day Oct. 8 and with "deliberate and destructive gunfire" silenced "the greater part of the coast defense batteries."

Neither Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' surprise announcement nor a previous report by Tokyo made mention of planes attacking or defending the outpost island 1,135 miles southeast of Tokyo.

Shore defenses and installations were heavily damaged by the bombardment, which Tokyo said included the 16-inch guns of United States battleships. The attack was carried out by units of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet which has been pounding the Philippines and the Palau Islands.

Pacific:

New U. S. Air Blows Reported by Axis

Powerful American air blows in the Palau Islands and the southern Philippines were reported by Axis radio stations on Oct. 9 as Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso strongly appealed to his people for greater war production, especially in aircraft.

The German news agency Transocean said approximately 1,000 American planes blasted Koror, in the Palaus, over the week end. It gave no details.

Yank forces already hold nine islands in the southern Palaus, on the eastern approaches to the Philippines.

The Japanese news agency Domei said a dozen American Liberator bombers, escorted by 41 fighters, hit Zamboanga, southwestern Philippines, on Oct. 7 (Japanese time). As usual, the agency said damage was slight and claimed one Liberator was shot down by antiaircraft fire.

The radiocasts, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, lacked American confirmation.

Greece:

Nazis Reported Fleeing Athens

German forces were reported preparing to evacuate Athens as British troops, racing virtually unopposed across the Peloponnesus, neared the southern entrance to the Isthmus of Corinth, gateway to northern Greece.

Dispatches from the front on Oct. 8 said British troops were approaching the outskirts of Corinth, at the base of the narrow isthmus, after seizing the Port of Navplion, and it appeared possible they already may have entered the city.

Fall of Corinth would seal off the only overland escape route for any German troops remaining in the Peloponnesus and would place the Allies only 45 miles from Athens.

It was believed unlikely, however, the Germans had left many troops in southern Greece.

Reports that the Nazis had begun evacuating Athens came from British fighter-plane pilots operating from Greek bases, who said they had observed a considerable concentration in the port, including a number of ferry-type craft and several large ships.

Finland:

Nazis Lose Port of Kemi

Capture of the port of Kemi, 20 miles east of Tornealv, and the internment of 500 Germans taken in the town by Finnish forces was announced by the Finnish Army Command.

A communiqué issued by the German High Command reported that four Russian divisions on the extreme northern wing of the Finnish Front had launched an attack on the Nazi line south of the Ribachi Peninsula and succeeded in pushing back advanced German positions.

Italy:

An Allied communiqué in Italy says: "Very heavy and continued rain has again seriously restricted large-scale operations all along the front.

"Despite the adverse weather conditions, troops of the Eighth Army have driven off determined enemy counterattacks on Monte Farneto and have advanced across the Fiumicino River and have cleared the enemy from Montilgallo and Monte Gattona.

"American troops of the Fifth Army have cleared the enemy from Barbarolo and Monte Castellazi and have advanced nearly two miles on the Bologna road. Elsewhere positions remain virtually unchanged."

China:

Kweilin Defenders Plan 'Stalingrad'

Determined but poorly equipped Chinese troops dug in for a "Stalingrad" defense of strategic Kweilin, in southeast China, after momentarily checking a Japanese drive in outflanking the once-important United States air base.

While Chinese forces blunted the enemy's encircling spearhead at Hingan, 25 miles north of the Kwangsi Province prize, other Chinese units scored minor successes against another new Japanese offensive in Fukien Province, on the China coast. There defending Chinese recaptured a village 15 miles southeast of Foochow, last Chinese-held port. The Japanese claim to have captured the big port.

First Hungarian Mayor Named by the Red Army

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP)—Little Mako, near the Hungarian-Romanian border, has become the first Hungarian town to have a Mayor appointed by the Red Army.

A Red Star dispath said yesterday that with a number of pro-Nazi families fled when the Russian troops approached. Within 24 hours after Mako was occupied a local lawyer was named by the Russians as head civilian administrator.

Black Cats Sink 135,000 Tons During 2-Week Pacific Prowl

Continued from Page 1

The next night it was a 2,000-ton tanker and a small freighter. The third night it was a 1,000-ton freighter in Duval Bay, Borneo, and the fourth night a 10,000-ton seaplane tender and two destroyer escorts in Davao Harbor.

Other Catalinas sank a 10,000-ton tanker and a 3,000-ton freighter in Menado Harbor.

Heavily Laden

And so it went. Each night just after sunset the big Catalinas would take off, often so heavily laden with bombs that they would run a couple of miles over the surface of the water before getting into the air.

Then it was a matter of settling down to a long grueling cruise in search of enemy ships.

Every night Catalinas came home with at least one more freighter or transport to add to the total.

One Catalina on the night of Sept. 23-24 discovered a 10,000-ton seaplane tender and two destroyer escorts in Davao Harbor, major Japanese shipping terminal in the southern Philippines, smack on the decks.

Making a single bombing run at masthead level, the Catalina passed over the seaplane tender, dropping two 500-pound bombs smack on the decks.

Three Ships on Single Run

Continuing along the same run, the pilot flew in over destroyer escorts, dropping a 100-pounder on each in succession. When the crews looked back to see their handiwork, it was discovered that all three ships had been hit square and subsequently sank—a remarkable record of three ships in a single run.

On another night, the Catalinas sank a 10,000-ton tanker in Zamboanga Harbor, then sent an 8,000-ton freighter to the botom off Celebes.

During the two-week period, the Catalinas, armed only with a few 50-caliber machine guns, acted as dive bombers, heavy bombers, fighter-bombers, and even attack bombers, with strafing of ground targets, masthead bombing with delayed-action fuses and even skip bombing.

G. I. Still Unable To Figure Release

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Soldiers find it impossible now to determine their relative priority for release under the partial demobilization program because the War Department has not decided on the value of points for computing discharge credit, the Army and Navy Journal said.

With a view to demobilizing some troops after the defeat of Germany, the Army recently announced a general plan for discharge. The plan called for a point system of weighted credits for the total months served overseas, combat credit based on decorations and other honors, and a parenthood credit for each dependent child under 18 years of age.

While the American soldier is unable to estimate his priority, the Journal said, a British plan allows each member of that Army to figure his discharge standing. Under the British plan a combination of age and length of war service is used to reach a relative figure, two months of war service being equivalent to one year of age. Thus, a man 22 years old with four years of service would be in the same release group as a man of 40 years with one year of service.

Too Much Socialism Rapped by Thomas

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority exemplifies "what Socialism might do" and "the techniques it would use in the process," Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said yesterday.

In an address prepared for delivery before a Socialist Party meeting here, Mr. Thomas declared his Party advocates socializing "natural resources and big business" but not "that the President of the United States and bureaucrats under him shall run everything.

"We want a variety of social controls. We've learned much that can be done under TVA and Rural Electrification. Many water and power systems should be municipally owned. The consumers' cooperative movement will have a big role in the Democratic economy."

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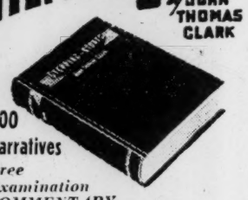

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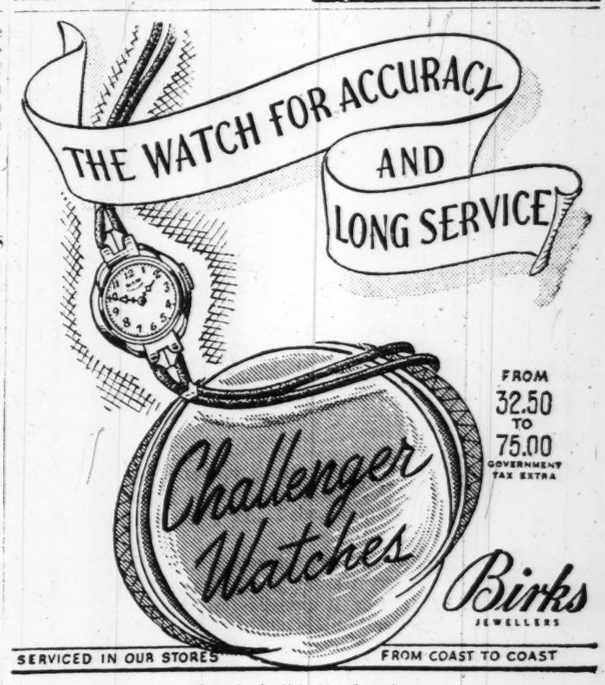

Soviet Plan for Estonia Omits Collectivization

Continued from Page 1

and to develop its strategic defenses correspondingly.

Estonians, with the exception of a small minority, the most of whom fled with the Germans, appear ready to make the best of things in a "let's wait and see" spirit.

The Russians are fully aware that Estonia, even more than the two other Baltic countries, presents a number of peculiar psychological problems, since German propoganda has been working very hard for three years here, and special delicate handling of the Estonian people is required.

Perhaps the outstanding fact about Soviet Estonia will be that there will be no collectivization of agriculture and no nationalization of small-scale workshops.

Split-Up of Estates

Heavy industry and large factories will naturally return to state ownership. Large estates which the Germans restored to their barons and other landowners will again be split up; a 30 hectare maximum will be restored to farmers; and the landless peasantry will be reduced to a minimum. In 1940, 50 per cent of the peasants had their landholding increased, 10 per cent had it reduced.

Arnold Weimer, the calm, self-possessed Premier of Soviet Estonia who received Allied correspondents in the Palace of Tallinn Castle, with the needle spires of its ancient Lutheran Churches rising high into the gray autumn sky, talked confidently of Estonia's future. He said that despite fearful destruction caused by the war, all the essentials for economic recovery are present.

Farms and Industry

The Premier emphasized that farmers could employ as many farm laborers as required for cultivating their maximum of 30 hectares. Regarding small industries, those employing no more than 10 workers, would not be nationalized, he stated. He added that the Government would do nothing to enforce collectivization upon the peasants.

Estonia is essentially a dairy-farming country where, economically, there is neither the same need nor justification for collectivization as there is, for example, in the great grain-growing areas like the Ukraine, and in the Don and Kuban regions.

The Germans were extremely active here with their propoganda, but apart from a small number of determined collaborators and others who allowed themselves to be scared by German stories that the Russians would deport the entire Estonian population to Siberia, the Estonian people, as a whole, have nothing good to remember the Germans by.

German Exploitation

The Germans brought nothing into the country, but exploited it ruthlessly. The country's main wealth in cattle has been reduced through German occupation by 50 to 60 per cent.

Many Estonian men were forcibly mobilized into the German Army and some even formed into an SS regiment. Of these, many thousands surrendered at the first opportunity to Russians or to an Estonian Corps which was fighting with the Soviets.

But there were some Estonian Fascists and some among these Estonian SS men acted as guards at Klooga and other concentration camps.

One of the most horrible episodes of this war was the slaughter by the Gestapo of 3,000 people in the Klooga Camp, 20 miles west of Tallinn. Here 1,500 Jews, mostly from Wilno, Poland, who had been brought to this labor camp, together with 800 Russian war prisoners and civilians and 700 Estonian political prisoners were murdered.

Nothing In Return

The Germans exploited Estonia and gave it nothing in return. Economic conditions under German occupation are very like those in Poland, except that Estonians were treated as "allies."

Tallinn shops are almost empty and are now being closed for inventory. During German occupation, next to nothing could be bought there except minor odds and ends.

Clothes were unavailable. These and shoes could only be bought at exorbitant prices in the "black market."

The famous University of Tartu was virtually closed—limited to only 300 medical students instead of the usual 4,000.

When the Russians entered Tallinn on Sept. 22, the city was almost empty except for those workers who fought to save the power station, water supply and industries.

An enormous number of persons had left for the villages, expecting the Germans to defend Tallinn for a very long time.

There are many evidences that the Germans themselves expected to remain here for the winter. But so rapid was their flight before the great Russian double-pronged drive that they did not even have time to carry out demolitions of water works, power plants and factories, although the harbor itself was thoroughly wrecked.

Now half the population is back again. The presence of soldiers of the Estonian Corps—all genuine Estonians in Red Army uniforms who have taken such a great part in the liberation of Estonia—is having a most reassuring effect on the population.

Occupation marks are being withdrawn from circulation, but food rationing—much higher rations than under the Germans when bread was limited to 300 grams per day—is being introduced.

Factories are operating again, electric lights are burning in all houses, and tramcars are running. There will be work for everybody, for the town and harbor must be restored. The task of restoration is being speeded by money grants and loans in rubles.

Schools which were closed down in Tallinn six months ago are being reopened and these alone present opportunity for employing thousands. At night, however, Tallinn streets are deserted, with curfew at 8 o'clock.

There are still many Germans in hiding and some collaborators. When these are caught, conditions will become more normal still. Cinemas and theaters will reopen shortly. Large consignments of goods are expected from Russia for the stores.

Although German propaganda has created much distrust among the Estonian population toward Russia, there is no fundamental hostility.

This distrust can be overcome very rapidly with careful handling. Estonians also know that Estonia becomes inevitably a part of the Soviet Union and they must make the best of it. Realization that they are historically a part of Russia is deep-seated.

The anti-German tradition in Estonia has always been strong and the majority of Estonians have not changed their minds about the Germans as the result of three years of occupation. They were exploited by the Barons in the past and they have been exploited by the Wehrmacht. Thousands, moreover, have been ruthlessly persecuted by the Gestapo.

Tank Retrievers Moving Up

Recovery Vehicles on Active Front in Italy

Here is a real retriever. It is one of Baldwin's M-3 tanks, 30 tons, with its turret off, carrying forward one of the American big guns. The armament at the front of the retriever is pure camouflage. Note the two spare wheels at the front. This mobile repair unit carries four technicians and a full supply of tools and parts.

Marcus Heavily Attacked By U. S. Pacific Fleet Force

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 9—Ranging some 2,000 miles northwest of the scene of the smashing September carrier attacks on the Philippines, a fast Pacific Fleet force bombarded Marcus Island Oct. 8.

The Nimitz communiqué reported: "Heavy units from Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet subjected enemy installations and shore defenses to deliberate and destructive gunfire in good visibility. Considerable damage was inflicted and a greater part of the coast defense batteries were silenced. Buildings were hit and fires were started."

The communiqué does not indicate whether the "units" included battleships, as Tokyo claimed, and whether the enemy offered air resistance.

Powerful Fort

Marcus, which is a powerful Japanese naval and air station, has been attacked by naval task forces thrice previously—March 4, 1942; Sept. 1, 1942, and May 20 and 21, 1943.

In addition to these widely separated strikes there have been a growing series of air blows dealt by the 7th AAF bombers. The island was raided 15 times in September and twice so far this month.

Marcus is only some 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo. The fact that the United States Navy continues offensive drives in waters so close to the home islands is a clear indication of how complete control has been gained of the ocean areas within seven hours' flying time of Japan.

Units Active

While it is not known presently whether Admiral Halsey personally commanded the Marcus raid, units participating in the attack were part of his Third Fleet which has been writing naval history in the far western Pacific ever since Aug. 30.

Actions in slightly more than a month since then have included one raid on the Bonins, four raids on the Philippines, plus providing protection for landings on Morotai.

The latest Marcus raid recalls a point made by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz many months ago in discussing the possible bombardment of Truk. The Admiral remarked then that a ship can't fight a fort. The solution was for bombing sufficiently to neutralize the fort to allow ships freedom to move in with their powerhouse bombardment.

The Marcus raids were another illustration of how this method has been used in subduing and neutralizing enemy strong-points all across the Pacific.

Officers Blameless In Teamsters Fight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Representative Maas (R) of Minnesota, ranking Minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said he was satisfied the two naval officers involved in a fight with members of the Teamsters Union had conducted themselves as gentlemen.

Mr. Maas said he had made a personal investigation of the disturbance, which occurred shortly after President Roosevelt had made a campaign address before the Teamsters in the Statler Hotel.

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal also had advised him, Mr. Maas said, that there was no basis for any possible charges of misconduct against the two officers, Lieut. Commander James H. Sudderth, and Lieut. Randolph Dickins, Jr.

Allies Notch Limited Gains Against Siegfried Defense

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 9—Allied armies are driving ahead in limited offensives against key points from Holland to the Belfort Gap. They have scored no conclusive break through yet, and reports of a German collapse at Aachen or elsewhere are premature.

East of Aachen, and between Nancy and the Belfort Gap, American armies are biting into the tough crust of the main German frontier defenses. American First Army troops advancing north and south of Aachen have almost joined with less than four miles betwen their steel pincers around the town.

This represents a real penetration through the Siegfried fixed defenses and a threat to the Rhine.

Patton Launches Drive

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army troops, meanwhile, launched a week-end offensive north of Nancy and gained as much as six miles on a limited sector of a 20-mile front.

The Wehrmacht nowhere has been able to permanently halt these pushes and has been continually forced to throw in more of its hastily rehabilitated reserves. But what the Allies still need is to secure position with reserves mobilized behind from which they can punch wider holes in the main enemy defenses and then keep going right through.

The Germans are past masters at the art of plugging gaps. Time and again, northward from Aachen to the Leopold Canal, the Schelde Estuary, and elsewhere, they have been able to mass reserves, anti-tank guns, and mobile artillery, to slow the Allied punch and prevent break-throughs from being exploited and becoming German routs.

No Major Break-Through

What is required for a victorious Allied sweep into Germany is a break-through on the proportions of that which ended the Normandy peninsula stalemate.

It is possible that the Allied generals today are maneuvering their armies and mustering supplies in preparation for a break-through on this grand scale somewhere along the front.

The southern end of the Western Front flared up yesterday when the Third Army reported gains of up to six miles and the freeing of eight towns northward from Nancy. By this move, the Allied High Command is keeping the Germans guessing where the biggest blow will fall and preventing a concentration of enemy reserves at any particular sector northward.

New Drive by Hodges

Simultaneously, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army launched a new assault east of Aachen at dawn yesterday, pushing northwest to link with American troops who already held a bridgehead within the Siegfried permanent defenses between Markstein and Geilenkirchen.

The twin offensives north and south of Aachen have all but encircled the town and its thousand SS troops inside.

This drive, which has captured Verlautenheide and taken 1,300 prisoners, is not merely a push into a spot from which the Germans have withdrawn. The Germans are contiuuing to make every effort to halt the spearhead, but are not succeeding.

Stiff Defense

However, enemy machine-gun nests are contesting the way despite a smothering artillery barrage hurled as a prelude to the attack.

If the speed of this advance can be accelerated so the Nazis are unable to establish still another zone of defenses and heavy guns farther back, as they have done so many times past, the Allied advance can really swing into high gear.

Another slowing factor is the necessity of mopping up behind, which can no longer be left to Underground troops, as in France and Belgium, since the Allied Army has entered the German homeland.

The troops are now driving on 800-foot Crucifix Hill northeast of Aachen, highest point in the local ridge, from which the Americans can pound German artillery, forcing it to retreat far northward.

Battle in North

Meanwhile, to the north, the battle to free the Schelde Estuary and consequently Antwerp for Allied shipping is proceeding slowly in a land of canals, floodings, and mud.

The Canadian First Army is having a difficult battle to maintain its bridgehead on the Leopold Canal facing heavy opposition from Germans pocketed south of the Schelde.

The Canadians hold a narrow strip three miles long on the northern bank, but have not moved any sizable armor or artillery across as bridges are under heavy fire.

Northwest of Antwerp, however, the Canadians have advanced two miles from Hoogerheide and gained artillery domination of the causeway linking "sunken" Welcheren Island and Beveland with the mainland.

It is on Falcheren, which has been already inundated by RAF bombings, and on the peninsula leading thereto, that the Germans have their biggest guns mounted to control the estuary.

Packard Strike Is Off, On Again in Detroit

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—Striking maintenance workers of the Packard Motor Car Company returned to their jobs briefly today, as they voted to do in a mass meeting Sunday, but walked out again shortly afterward.

A company spokesman said the stoppage made 20,000 idle. Approximately 1,000 maintenance workers are involved in the strike.

The Packard men's grievance, like that of the other strikers, involved differences in wages of Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor workers. The National War Labor Board directed its Automotive Council here to study the matter.

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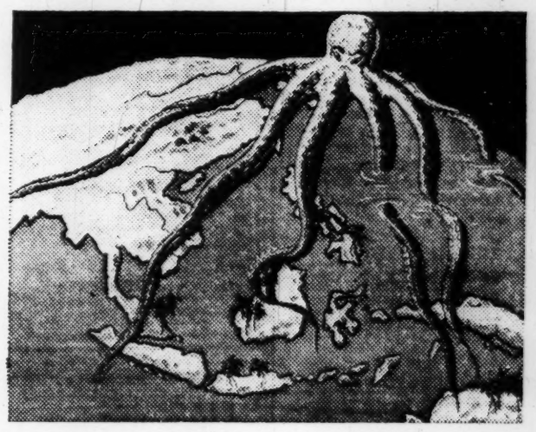

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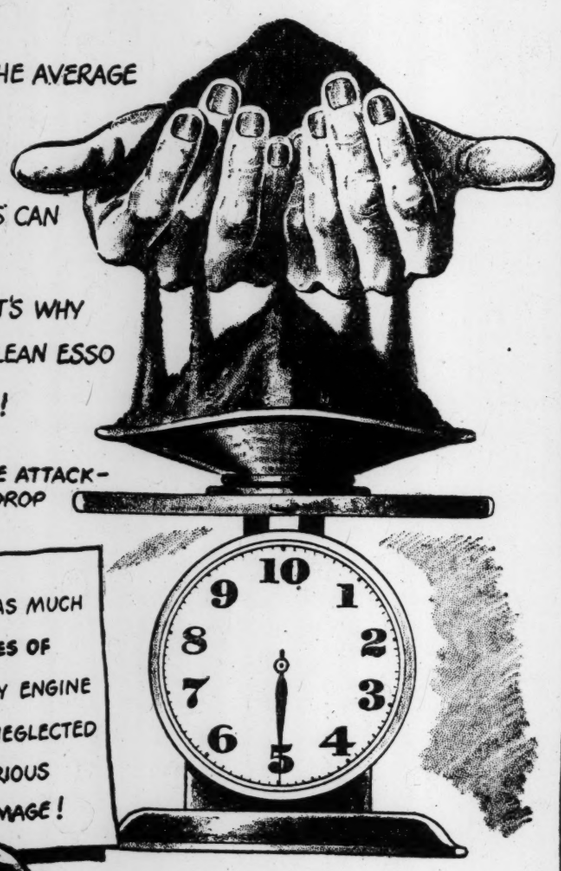

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Himmler Appoints Bache To Head Underground Force

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—SS Obergruppenführer Gen. von dem Bache has been appointed by Heinrich Himmler as Supreme Commander of Germany's post-surrender underground resistance forces, according to usually reliable sources on the German frontier.

General von Dem Bache, while stationed in Poland, boasted that he personally enjoyed mass executions and had taken a direct hand in some of them with a submachine gun. Although little known outside Germany, he has been a high-ranking Nazi for years.

Frontier sources reported General von dem Bache had already taken over his new duties and was touring Nazi youth schools to select young leaders for the underground and guerrilla forces.

Hitler's 'Secret'

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRY AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE, Oct. 9 (AP) — From inside Germany has come a story that Hitler intends to guide the destiny of the Reich through secretly-trained, fanatical young Nazis even though he should flee into exile.

Hitler Youth and other young Nazis are being trained in secret schools to carry on National Socialism as an underground movement after Allied occupation of the Reich, according to this information.

It is said that the most fanatical of the Nazis preach a doctrine that nothing irreparable can happen to Germany as long as Hitler lives to keep the flame of National Socialism from being snuffed out.

Even though Hitler should flee into exile or go into hiding, they say, he will keep in touch with the graduates of his "junkerschulen" or "schools for rulers" and through them rule the Reich.

Very little is known of this clandestine movement because its activities are closely-guarded secrets and each student is sworn to reveal nothing about the schools or his affiliation with them.

One informant said there are believed to be eight of these schools operating in Germany to perpetuate the ideology of National Socialism even though Germany should be overrun and present Nazi leaders seized.

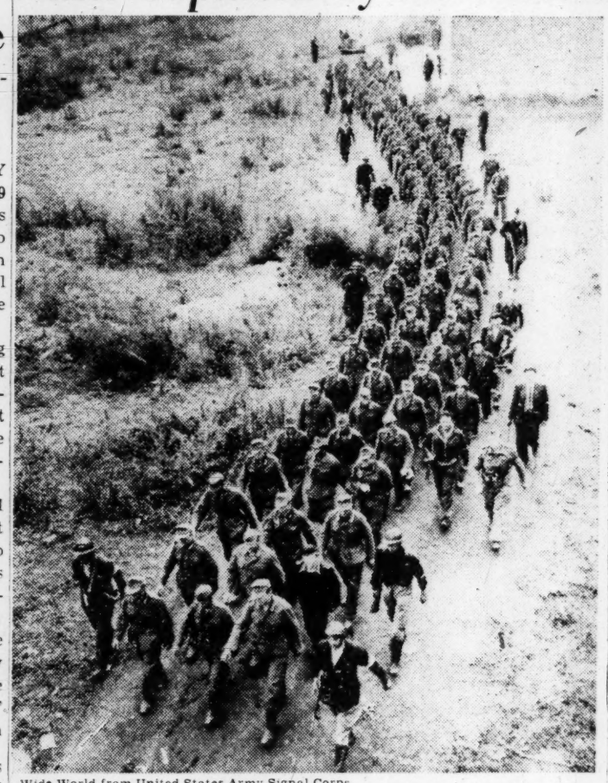
During 1936 and 1937 the Nazis established schools under Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, so-called Nazi philosopher, which gave indoctrination courses for kreisleiters, gauleiters (local and regional leaders) and high SS (Elite Guard) members who were to take key roles within the Nazi Party.

Since 1937 this educational program has been extended gradually. Hitler Youth were brought in for training, but none was permitted entrance except those whose background had been examined carefully with regard to racial purity and leadership ability.

They were to be future rulers of Germany, men devoting their lives to seeing that National Socialism as expounded by "Der Führer" should live. And it was to be their responsibility to run the underground movement.

After the United States entered the war and the tide of battle in the east swung against the German armies, schools began to stress a program of keeping National Socialism alive in defeat.

Nazis Captured by the French



Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Forces of the Interior Turn Tables on Enemy

These soldiers of the German 229th Grenadier Regiment were well clothed and had plenty of food when captured.

Germans Accused of Plans To Destroy the Netherlands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Dr. A. Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador, said in a week-end statement that he believed the Germans were deliberately trying to destroy his nation, almost all of which is still occupied by enemy forces.

Commenting on a statement from the exiled Dutch Government in London that Holland is facing famine, Mr. Loudon told newsmen he hoped ways might be found to give the people some relief.

As preparation for another attempt at world domination, he said, the Germans can be expected to try with famine, floods and wholesale slaughter to so weaken the nation that it would never again form a force of resistance on the Reich's borders.

"The Germans always considered us as German,' he said, "and thought we would go in with them. They had no such expectations of the Belgians and French. When they found we would not do so they were insulted. They considered us traitors."

Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy, his usual stoicism shattered by the desperate plight he pictured confronting his homeland, told a press conference in London that "famine, floods, cold and darkness in a matter of weeks threaten to engulf the densely - populated provinces of the Netherlands in the greatest disaster of their history."

This, he said, would be the result if the Germans in revenge carry out their threat to destroy the barriers the Dutch have built over long years against the North Sea. He added that the enemy already was doing much damage.

"The campaign of demolition carried out by the Germans in the Netherlands," he said, "is probably more ruthlessly thorough and certainly is desructive of more national wealth than in any other German-occupied territory.

"Apart from the wrecking of dikes, locks and pumping stations, and the consequent destruction of agricultural property, recent reports from the Underground tell of a systematic demolition of every type of industrial installation."

The Prime Minister maintained that this was being done by the Germans to prevent Holland's industrial and agricultural life from being resurrected.

The major Dutch cities, he said, "are faced with the certainty that, unless the Germans are expelled in the immediate future, the available food supplies will be exhausted and all gas, electricity and power will be completely cut off before the month is out."

Nazis Threaten Eye for Eye

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—ABSIE (American Broadcasting Station In Europe) today quoted Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's Essener National Zeitung as declaring editorially that the Nazis were preparing to use the "most outstanding" Allied prisoners in Germany as hostages for the safety of high Nazis slated to be tried as war criminals after Germany's defeat.

Among the "most outstanding" Allied personalities now being held in Germany are King Leopold of the Belgians and Edouard Herriot, the French Statesman.

Absie's English-language radiocast was recorded by the OWI.

Meanwhile, it was learned over the week end that the United Nations War Crimes Commission has been attempting to find a dividing line between war criminals and "arch-criminals."

Presumably this is a preliminary toward establishing a high Allied court for trial of leaders of Axis aggression.

Still proceeding cautiously, the Commission thus far has concentrated chiefly on procedure. Less than 1,000 names have been listed for prosecution.

The base for postwar prosecutions, according to an authoritative source, will remain the decision to return those who escape vengeance within their homeland to the country where the crimes were committed.

But while this method is expected to prove workable in the vast majority of cases, the problem becomes more complicated in dealing with arch criminals such as Hitler, Göring, Goebbels and Himmler, against whom several countries are expected to enter a claim.

If they survive beyond the collapse of organized resistance it is expected this group will be tried by a high tribunal on which will sit representatives of the three big powers as judges and perhaps with representatives of the countries which Germany overran as a jury.

Town in California Runs Out of Water

RANDSBURGH, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP) — A population war-boomed from 306 to 1,500 and a recent heat wave combined to exhaust the normal water supply here.

Trucks tanked in some water, but the price ran as high as 4½ cents a gallon.

The State Railroad Commission hydraulic engineers found an abandoned well at an old mine, tapped it and treated the water to make it palatable.

The price of trucked-in water dropped to 2 cents a gallon.

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Fantastic Inflation at Patrai

PATRAI, Greece, Oct. 9 Delayed (AP)—Nazi manipulation of Greek currency during three years of occupation had reached such a fantastic stage that today in this liberated fourth largest port of Greece one American dollar is worth 300,000,000 drachma, and a one-pound loaf of bread costs 18,000,000 drachma.

Before the war the rate of exchange was 125 drachma to the dollar, according to John Moustacopoulos, who is agent for several steamship lines.

The liberating forces which reached here last night had trouble with their currency—mostly American ten-dollar gold seal notes and British one-pound occupation currency notes. There was no one in town with enough drachma to make change for these bills.

The price lists in local food shops today read something like this:

One pound of beef—136,000,000 drachma.

One egg—6,000,000 drachma.

A pound of sugar—40,000,000 drachma.

A pound of grapes—6,600,000 drachma.

Polish Women Rivaled Men In Underground

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—In the nine weeks' struggle for the liberation of their city by the people of Warsaw—a struggle which, though unsuccessful, has stirred the admiration of the world—Polish women have played as valiant part as the men.

Secret Underground work of the Peasant Women's Organization has been responsible for feeding and caring for thousands of soldiers who were forced to hide in the woods until the time came for them to fight openly.

Now that Warsaw has fallen, the work of the "Green Cross" organization of 10,000 peasant women is told in detail for the first time.

Their activities were described to this correspondent by one who now goes by the name of Marja Brzeska and who for four years was an active worker in the Polish Underground movement.

Semblance of Home

Polish women provide hiding places where members of the Underground movement can meet in safety. "Exhausted men taking the gravest risks," Marja said, "appreciate the semblance of home, relaxation and a modest meal."

The women of the Underground receive men without names, addresses, or documents and bring them to secret meeting places. "They know how to keep silent, forget immediately, never ask questions, and know nothing," Marja said.

Modest apartments become shelters or treasuries, armories, printing works or even chemical laboratories. Entry is only possible by password.

In addition to providing food, clothing and medical supplies for the Army, all with their own scanty funds, these women care for orphans in their own homes, organize the underground press and hold secret classes for children.

Spare Time Utilized

These activities have to be carried on in what would normally be "spare time." For women have to undertake official work under the Germans or they would be transported to a labor camp.

Marja Brzeska was a journalist before the war. After the occupation of her country, she had to work in the Nazi Bureau of Social Welfare from 7:30 in the morning until 6:30 in the evening. So her underground activities for Poland had to be done at night or on Sunday. Her part was mainly connected with the Underground press.

From the first, production and distribution of clandestine papers was done largely by women. Later they did the writing.

Publication Difficulties

"The first issue of Zywia," Marja said, "the paper produced for the women of the Peasant Party, was a visible sign of the organized work of the women in the underground."

Marja showed me copies of these papers which she had brought with her from Poland. There was even a supplement entitled, "the Lady Bird" sheet, with stories for children.

Marja told of the difficulties of printing and distributing these papers.

"One cannot travel by motorcar or bus," she said, "and often not by train. A journey of 150 or 200 miles needs courage and resourcefulness. One has to carry a big suitcase often to remote villages."

"Women on such missions must not turn pale under the searching eye of German Storm Troopers. She must not move her eyes while a search is going on in the railway compartment. A thoughtless word during police examination, an incautious remark to fellow travelers, may mean betrayal to an agent provocateur."

Silence or Capture

Night after night women couriers have to walk along dangerous routes, crossing streams, climbing steep rocks, finding hidden paths and traversing slippery muddy fields.

"Nights are silent and the slightest noise like that of a twig crushed underfoot might alarm the guards. A dog's bark may mean capture," Marja said.

Such a journey made on foot in winter or in the spring thaw with a heavy load of newspapers, Marja described as a "nightmare." "But when the weather is fine, although the risk of detection is greater, one cannot help but enjoy the beauty of nature," she admitted.

"It is a strange thing," Marja told me, "that without even the primary necessities, much less the pleasures of normal existence, there is a strange satisfaction in the selfless effort that is necessary even to keep alive in such circumstances."

Japanese Rule on Morotai Found Hard on Inhabitants

MOROTAI ISLAND, Netherlands East Indies (Aneta) — Japanese rule was found to have been much harder on the inhabitants of this island than on the natives in other parts of liberated Dutch New Guinea.

The people of Morotai used to live in neat, well constructed thatch-roofed houses. Their gardens were well kept and neatly laid out. They fished from large, stoutly made native vessels.

Now the gardens have grown back into jungle, for no exports were possible and crops were used only for local needs. Fishing was forbidden, and the vessels were abandoned.

The hungry population is clad in rags, the remains of clothing worn before the war. They received low wages for forced labor, but were unable to buy anything at all with Japanese money, not even the Japanese silk which was available in New Guinea.

Because the Japanese suspected the people of Morotai they did not allow them to carry parangs (machetes) without which the natives are helpless, because the parang is used in many ways in daily life.

But parangs and portraits of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands—possession of which meant beheading—came to light once more from some astonishing hiding places when a detachment of the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration established an office and began to work. Curiously, the Japanese did not try to introduce the teaching of their language in the schools here, as they did in New Guinea.

Only a few people remained in the villages when the American bombardment started, but it is hoped that most will be brought back from their hiding places in the hinterland jungle in a few days.

Fruits Lead Canning Group

More fruits and fewer vegetables were canned by Massachusetts homemakers this year than in 1943, Dr. Hugh B. Baker, President of Massachusetts State College, and Chairman of the Governor's Home Garden Committee, reported recently. The total amount of canning is at least equal to the 75,000,000 jars put up last year, he added.

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Bowles Warns of High Prices And Huge Wartime Savings

Continued from Page 1

istering the actual pricing of 8,000,000 products and services, of establishing rents for 14,500,000 dwelling units, Mr. Bowles emphasized, had benefited all groups. The next three months however, he added, months in which we hope the European war will be brought to a close, will confront the country with rapidly changing economic conditions.

Inflation Dangers

The inflation dangers he listed as the $100,000,000,000 of wartime savings ready to go for new cars, refrigerators, and washing machines: The urge of merchants to be the first to offer new goods for sale; competition by manufacturers for materials. Facing these though are equally strong deflationary dangers, some potential, some actual.

Closing of war production plants may force 2,000,000 persons to seek work elsewhere. Other millions will face temporary unemployment while plants are being retooled for peacetime production.

The return of the 40-hour week will reduce the workers' weekly take-home pay. A probable 10 per cent cut in hours after V-E Day will cut salaries and wages by approximately $12,000,000,000 in a year. Returning servicemen will be looking for jobs also. Three months after Germany's defeat Government war spending will have been cut from $70,000,000,000 a year to $40,000,000,000.

The OPA's pricing policy, Mr. Bowles said, would aim to accomplish the following: Encourage maximum production, be easy to apply, encourage the continued payment of high wage rates, protect the public against increased living costs, prevent a farm collapse through inflated prices, and finally make continued price controls unnecessary as rapidly as possible.

Present price controls which exist for 85 per cent of total consumer expenditures (food, clothing rent, furniture, and fuel) will continue after V-E Day, Mr. Bowles said. Their application should be easy for they present no new problems. Actually, he emphasized, only about a dozen types of goods (automobiles, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners) will need a reconversion price, since they have not been produced since 1942.

To Fix Prices

OPA's objective will be to set ceiling prices for these goods at the manufacturers' own 1942 prices. However, increases in labor and materials costs will require adjustments in some industries, Mr. Bowles admits, and he is prepared to establish these new price ceilings as quickly as possible.

Controls will not be maintained a day longer than they are needed, Mr. Bowles said. They will undoubtedly be dropped item by item and over some period of time.

The inflationary aspect of the $100,000,000,000 of stored up purchasing power mentioned by Mr. Bowles was mitigated somewhat by a statement of a high official of the Federal Reserve System that on V-E Day there will be no easing of installment-buying controls. Only until Japan has been defeated and civilian production has returned to normal will the controls clamped down on easy credit by even partially lifted. It was his opinion that present controls would never be fully relaxed. The dollar-down, dollar-a-week purchase which was the vogue in prewar days is gone forever, he asserted.

Estimates Rosy

The Brookings report released today dealing with estimates of postwar national income, concludes that many of the present estimates have been unduly rosy. Some estimates have suggested a net national income of from $140,000,000,000 to $240,000,000,000. This is far too high, the Brookings report, prepared by Joseph Mayer through a grant from the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, Pa., believes. It rather forecasts a possible national income of $127,000,000,000. This compares with $80,400,000,000 for 1940.

Even such a gain, however, is deceptive, Mr. Mayer writes. For the extensive rise in prices since 1940 has cut down a comparative increase in real income.

From another quarter today, the American Federation of Labor, came the prediction of a depression with 20,000,000 unemployed unless concrete preventive measures were taken quickly. A. F. of L. economist Boris Shishkin, writing in a union publication, anticipates 11,000,000 unemployed after V-E Day with the number increased another 9,000,000 on V-J Day.

Such depression predictions are related directly to the A. F. of L.'s demand that the "Little Steel" formula be broken to offset increased living costs. War Labor Chairman William H. Davis is preparing a living cost report for the President and for the past two weeks with other members of the Board has been hearing testimony from labor and industry for and against raising the formula.

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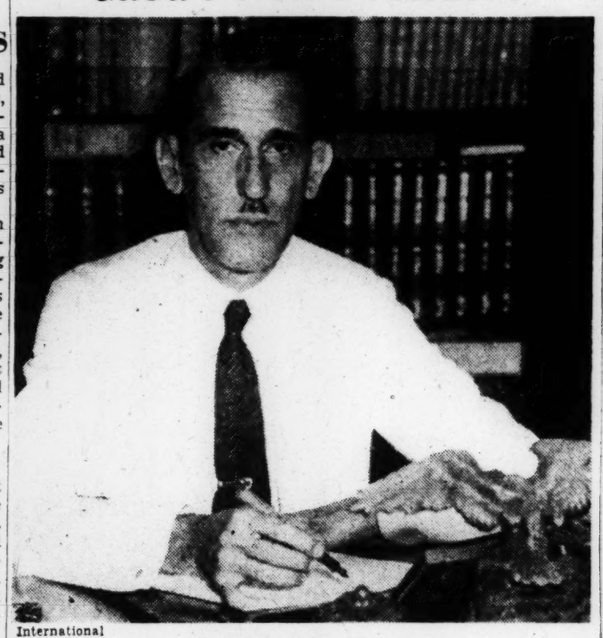
Cuba's New President



International

Dr. Grau San Martin

Chosen in elections conducted by former President Batista, his onetime political adversary, Dr. Grau has a long record of support for democracy.

Dr. Grau to Take Presidency Of Cuba on Crest of Democracy

HAVANA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Cuba will give a demonstration of democracy tomorrow, when Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin takes over the presidency for a four-year term.

In its 42 years as a republic, Cuba never previously has experienced the defeat of an Administration by such a convincing resort to legal means and the peaceful delivery of power to a new President.

No Administration has been free of revolution, intervention, impeachment or abdication, except for the four-year term of Fulgencio Batista, now ending.

And even Batista reached power in the aftermath of sanguinary depression-born revolution.

In 42 years there have been 15 Presidents—10 in the last 11 years, including Dr. Grau himself. Some of the terms lasted only a few hours. Dr. Grau voluntarily left office after 137 days because he could not hold the support of Señor Batista, then revolutionary chief of the Army.

Dr. Grau had tried to serve as President provisionally in the trying days toward the end of 1933, after the fall of President-Dictator Gerardo Machado.

Now, the outgoing Batista has added his voice to the demand for a peaceable transfer of power. And Batista's words carry weight because he is the acknowledged leader of the Army and has maintained order with a strong hand during his four-year term.

Wide Pledges of Support

Dr. Grau has received pledges of support from almost every organized group in Cuba. Important among these is the old Communist Party, now the Popular Socialist Party, which is the traditional enemy of the President-Elect. This Party, however, retained its right to fight vigorously against Grau's measures in Congress.

Charter to Prevent War III Leads Dumbarton Oaks Accord

Continued from Page 1

ant, critical steps are still necessary before the organization of the United Nations can be born. They are these:

Several important questions in the proposed draft itself remain to be settled. Foremost of all, they concern the method of voting by which the security council is to determine when and how it shall bring action to bear against a potential aggressor. Other questions concern the statute of the court, what is to happen to the old league, and how the system of mandates under the league is to be revised and recreated.

All of these matters will have to be worked out between America, Britain, Russia, and China before the final proposals can be submitted to all the United Nations. They may very likely require a conference between the chiefs of state of the "Big Four" who, it is now suggested, may meet in the nex six weeks.

When agreement on these and related points is reached, a full conference of all the United Nations will be summoned for final discussion and approval of the charter.

This charter will then have to be approval by the constitutional authority of each country, including the United States Senate.

State Department officials indicated today that it was their conception that the charter would constitute a treaty and would be submitted under the two-thirds provision of the Constitution.

To Review Disputes

The detailed outline of the duties and powers of the council the four-power text puts repeated stress on bringing disputes out into the open for positive correction before they become threats to the peace.

Apart from each member accepting the obligation to mediate and conciliate, the council is empowered at any stage of a dispute to "recommend appropriate procedures and methods of adjustment." Many avenues for bringing such disputes before the council are left open. The way is made easy, rather than difficult, as under the covenant of the old league.

But the use of force to prevent aggression is written into the proposed charter. The council is authorized to "take any measures necessary" in the face of a threat to the peace.

It is first instructed to use diplomatic, economic, and other measures, including "complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, and other means of communication and severance of diplomatic and economic relations."

Plan Includes Force

But if such measures are inadequate, it is empowered to use air, naval or land forces, and all members of the organization would be obligated "to make available to the security council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities, and assistance necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security."

The charter also stipulates that in order to enable urgent military measures to be taken "there should be held immediately available by the members of the organization national air force continuance for combined international and enforcement action."

There is also to be established a military staff committee the function of which would be to advise and assist the security council in utilizing collective force to maintain the peace, and in carrying out the regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Under Secretary of State, and chief of the American delegation, in his report on the conference issued today said that the remaining issues were "not in any sense insuperable," and that the necessary steps for obtaining agreement would be taken promptly.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a statement commenting on the results of the conference, emphasized the nonpartisan character of the conference and expressed the hope that America's role in the peace could continue to be free of partisan considerations.

Careful Planning

"We in this country have spent many months in careful planning and wide consultation in preparation for the conversations which have just been concluded," he said. "Those who represented the Government of the United States in these discussions were armed with the ideas and with the results of thinking contributed by numerour leaders of our national thought and opinion, without regard to political or other affiliations.

"It is my earnest hope that, during the time which must elapse before the convocation of a full United Nations conference, discussions in the United States on this all-important subject will continue to be carried on in the same nonpartisan spirit of devotion to our paramount national interest in peace and security which has characterized our previous consultations.

"I am certain that all of us will be constantly mindful of the high responsibility for us and for all peace-loving nations, which attaches to this effort to make permanent a victory purchased at so heavy a cost in blood, in tragic suffering and in treasure. We must be constantly mindful of the price which all of us will pay if we fail to measure up to this unprecedented responsibility."

Senate Is Seen Holding Key To World Security Treaty

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—On the willingness of two thirds of the United States Senate to authorize prompt use of military force to implement the proposed new "United Nations" postwar international security setup probably depends the success or failure of the great new world undertaking.

It is learned here that Russia and Great Britain are making their own future actions dependent on that of the United States. If two-thirds of the Senate, through which America's approval must be expressed, agree to setting up of the new international fire-alarm system, to answer alarms instantly when an aggressor state threatens an incendiary blaze, the other Allies will go along.

But if the Senate demands the right to delay on each fire alarm signal, to debate the issue, and possibly to decline to answer it after a period of months, then Britain and Russia will make similar reservations in the covenant or will use their own devices.

A major issue on foreign policy is thus squarely presented to the Republican and Democratic candidates running for the 32 seats in the Senate up for election.

At the same time, support of President Roosevelt or Governor Dewey may be dependent among many independent voters on whether Senate incumbents of the Party as the respective candidates approve or disapprove of this specific point.

Edward R. Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, as Chairman of the American Delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, has tentatively agreed on behalf of the United States that certain military forces, later to be agreed upon, shall be put at the service of the United Nations peace security organization.

Specifically, it is proposed that aerial forces shall be ready for instant action.

The question is, Will the Senate ratify a treaty which delegates authority to use American airplanes to an international body?

Mr. Stettinius today made plain to a press conference that his tentative agreement will be presented to the Senate in the form of a treaty.

Under the Constitution, a two-thirds vote is required to ratify a treaty.

The specific proposal agreed upon by the executive branches at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference follows:

"In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action."

If the Senate agrees to this, it will alter American sovereignty to the degree that it commits the United States in advance to instant joint action with other allies against an aggressor under conditions previously agreed upon.

The alternative for the Senate is to demand the right to take up and debate each individual crisis in turn before allowing American force to be employed.

Those familiar with modern war, particularly with the development of automatic weapons like robot bombs, believe anti-aggressor action must be quick—almost instantaneous—if it is to be effective.

"You can't have an effective fire alarm system," they argue, "if the firemen take a vote each time before going to a fire."

Whether World War II achieves a lasting peace may depend, observers here believe, on the reaction of the Senate—one third of whose membership is now up for election, thereby permitting the question to be presented to them.

Former Senate isolationists are expected to make an oblique attack on the Dumbarton Oaks recommendations from two directions:

1. They will demand reservation of the right of individual congressional action on each emergency; and

2. They will seek to postpone approval of the security setup till boundary and all similar problems are out of the way.

New 'L' Crossovers Ready

Crossovers to enable repaving of the Boston Elevated Railway tracks on Massachusetts Avenue, between Norway Street and Haviland Street, have been completed, the Elevated announced today. A signal system to control trolley traffic over the temporary single track also has been installed.

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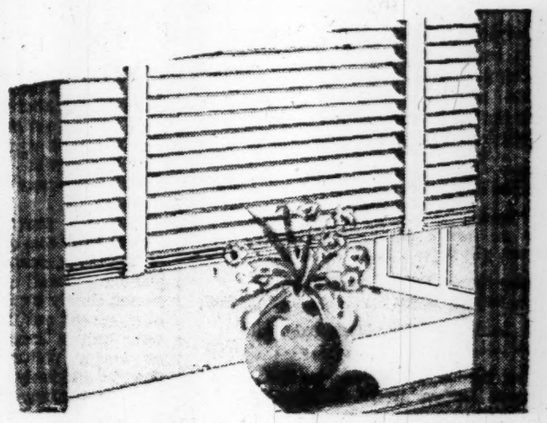
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The Home Forum

Now Is the Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUTH never becomes true. It is already true. Jesus surely recognized this when he said to his students (John 4:35, 36): "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal."

Jesus obviously was not referring solely to the fields of grain before them as he spoke. He was also referring to the substance of Truth which he knew to be always available for harvest. He knew that while time was an element of all things material, it had nothing whatever to do with things spiritual, things of true importance. He knew that it was possible to look above the physical evidence and see the truth which was "white already to harvest."

How are we to reap this fruit of eternal life? A good beginning is the recognition that, as Jesus said, the harvest is ready now. One of the most stupendous and meaningful advances introduced through the discovery of Christian Science is its reiteration of the immediacy of truth. Not in a future heaven, but within reach of man's consciousness here and now, is the harmony of God's kingdom available. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 39): "'*Now*,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life."

* * *

Now is the time to reap the available harvest. What are the tools we are to use in gathering our fruit? They are intelligence, inspiration, endeavor, and the like. To sharpen these tools we must make use of them. We quicken and increase intelligence, for example, by acting intelligently about the things we do and see. Is it intelligent to believe all that we see with our eyes? Obviously not. Many things can be apparent to human sight that have no relation to Truth. The intelligent thing is to weigh what we see with the better claims of Truth. Evil, regardless of its supposed name or nature, weighs nothing in the balance with Truth.

Eternal life is something which the senses cannot see, but not for that reason is it any the less the truth of being. Eternal life is the only life, now and always. It has no past or future, no going or coming. Our reward for living this eternal life now will be seen in our enjoyment of eternal things, verities, truths of being, now.

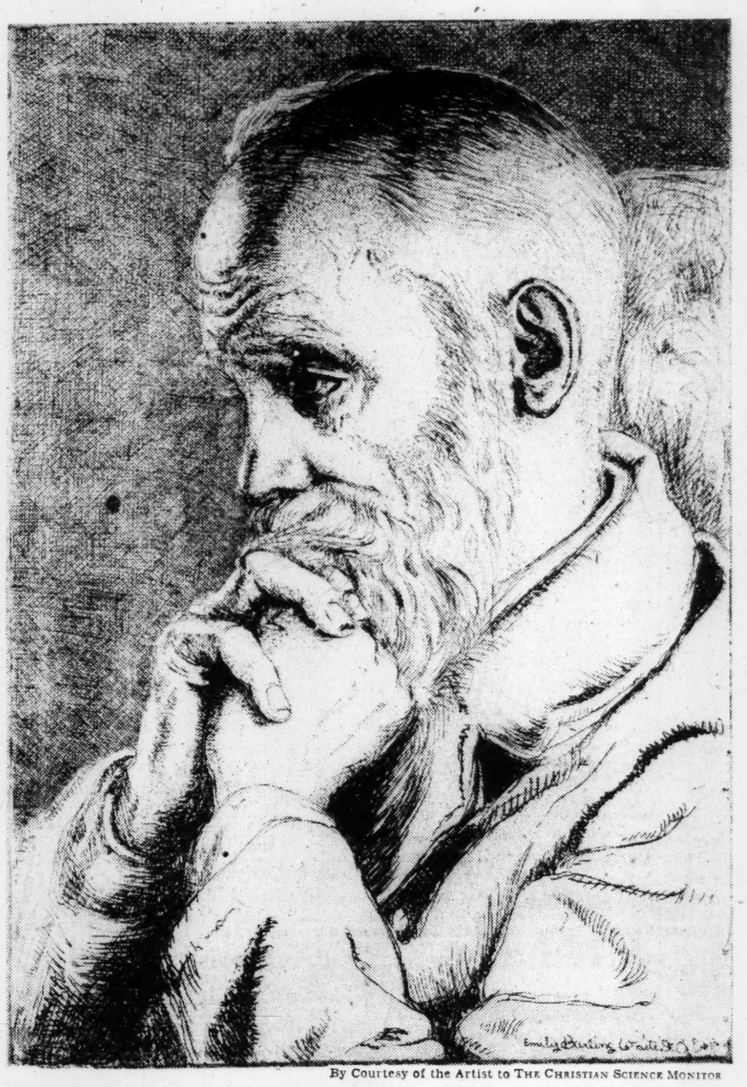
How can we best use the "accepted time"? We can begin by rejoicing that now is all good available to us. And we can so use what we know of ever-available good that we shall see more and more of that which is already here. When we accept the fact that all good is available to us now, we become humble because we begin to see how little we have been using of the good before us. In this humility we find a blessing, for we have thereby gained a state of receptivity to greater good. The truly meek see that good is not made by man, but only seen and utilized by him. So, instead of closing his eyes to good by trying to create it, he opens his eyes, his spiritual insight, and sees it.

* * *

God is the source of all good, the creator and the sustainer of it, the law of it. Man is the expression of God, the image and likeness of the Most High. We read in the Bible (Genesis 1:27), "God created man in his own image." This is true now; now is it the spiritual fact for us to accept and enjoy.

Let us all reap our harvest of good. Jesus gave full directions for this reaping; Christian Science reiterates those directions and shows us how to follow them. We are without excuse if we have the inspired means of finding good and do not make fuller use of them every day. Mankind cannot all at once see what is available to it, but it can turn its seeking in the right direction and gain a little with every passing moment. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 14), "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONTEMPLATION: *An Etching by Emily Burling Waite, S.A.E.*

SEATED IN HIS favorite armchair before the fire, this gentleman paused to contemplate some of the Bible prophecies. Long years he had lived—and had known many of them to be fulfilled—so now he was looking for more wonders to come to pass.

Noticing the thoughtful mood, his daughter, the artist, at once requested him to remain in that position while she made an etching! Patiently he complied with her desire; for was he not perfectly content to continue with his absorbing contemplation?

Emily Burling Waite, portrait-painter and etcher, is a member of the Society of American Etchers of New York, as well as of the Chicago Society of Etchers, and exhibits with them yearly. Although she has made etchings of many historical shrines and buildings of note, as well as water-front scenes and landscapes, she has, of recent years, etched more figure compositions. For a model, she finds her father so interesting that she has made many etchings of him in various moods and positions. Although often amused by her request for him to pose, he in turn retaliates by steadfast interest in her work, patiently keeping his position much better than the average model! Last spring, this etching was shown in the National Academy of Design.

AHORA ES EL TIEMPO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA VERDAD nunca se hace verdad. Es ya la verdad. Jesús seguramente reconoció esto cuando dijo a sus estudiantes (Juan 4:35, 36): "¿No decís vosotros que hay todavía cuatro meses, y entonces viene la siega? He aquí, os digo: Alzad vuestros ojos y mirad los campos, que ya están blancos para la siega. Y el que siega recibe jornal, y recoge fruto para vida eterna".

Evidentemente Jesús no estaba refiriéndose solamente a los campos de grano que estaban delante de ellos cuando él habló. El se estaba refiriendo a la substancia de la Verdad que él sabía siempre está lista para la cosecha. El sabía que mientras el tiempo era un elemento de todas las cosas materiales, no tenía nada que ver con las cosas espirituales, las cosas de verdadera importancia. El sabía que era posible mirar arriba de la evidencia física y ver la verdad que estaba "blanca para la siega".

¿Cómo vamos a cosechar este fruto de vida eterna? Un buen principio es reconocer, como Jesús dijo, que la cosecha está lista ahora. Uno de los adelantos más estupendos y significativos que ha sido introducido por el descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana es su reiteración de la proximidad de la verdad. No en un cielo futuro, sino al alcance de la conciencia del hombre aquí y ahora, está disponible la armonía del reino de Dios. Mary Baker Eddy dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 39: "'*Ahora*,' clama el apóstol, 'es el tiempo acepto! ¡he aquí *ahora* es el día de salvación!'—significando no que los hombres deben prepararse ahora para una salvación o seguridad en un mundo futuro, sino que ahora es el tiempo para experimentar esa salvación en el espíritu y en la vida."

* * *

Ahora es el tiempo de recoger la cosecha ya disponible. ¿Cuáles son los instrumentos que vamos a emplear para recoger nuestro fruto? Son la inteligencia, la inspiración, el esfuerzo y cosas semejantes. Para afilar estos instrumentos debemos hacer uso de ellos. Avivamos y aumentamos la inteligencia, por ejemplo, obrando inteligentemente acerca de las cosas que hacemos y vemos. ¿Es inteligente creer todo lo que vemos con nuestros ojos? Claro que no. Muchas cosas pueden ser aparentes a la vista humana que no tienen relación con la Verdad. Lo inteligente es pesar lo que vemos con los mejores postulados de la Verdad. El mal, sea cual fuere su supuesto nombre o naturaleza, no pesa nada en la balanza con la Verdad.

La vida eterna es algo que los sentidos no pueden ver, pero no por eso deja de ser nada menos que la verdad del ser. La vida eterna es la única vida, ahora y siempre. No tiene pasado ni futuro, ni ida o venida. Nuestra recompensa por vivir ahora esta vida eterna es nuestro disfrute de las cosas eternas, realidades, verdades del ser, ahora.

¿Cómo podemos emplear mejor "el tiempo acepto"? Podemos empezar por regocijarnos de que todo el bien está al alcance de nosotros. Y podemos de tal modo usar lo que sabemos del bien siempre disponible, que veremos más y más de lo que ya hay aquí. Cuando aceptamos el hecho de que todo bien está al alcance de nosotros ahora, nos hacemos humildes porque principiamos a ver lo poco que hemos estado usando el bien que hay delante de nosotros. Hallamos una bendición en esta humildad porque con esto hemos ganado un estadò de receptividad para mayor bien. Los verdaderamente humildes ven que el bien no es hecho por el hombre, sino solamente visto y utilizado por él. Así, en vez de cerrar los ojos al bien tratando de crearlo, abren sus ojos, su discernimiento espiritual, y lo ven.

* * *

Dios es la fuente de todo bien, el creador, sustentador y ley de todo ello. El hombre es la expresión de Dios, la imagen y semejanza del Altísimo. Leemos en la Biblia (Génesis 1:27): "Creó Dios al hombre a su imagen." Esto es verdad ahora; ahora existe el hecho espiritual para que lo aceptemos y gocemos.

Levantemos nuestra cosecha del bien. Jesús dió instrucciones completas para esta cosecha; la Ciencia Cristiana repite esas instrucciones y nos enseña a seguirlas. No tenemos excusa si contamos con los medios inspirados para hallar el bien y no hacemos uso de ellos día por día. La humanidad no puede ver inmediatamente lo que está a su alcance, pero puede ponerse a buscar en la dirección correcta y ganar un poco cada momento que pasa. La señora Eddy dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 14): "Enteramente separada de la creencia y del sueño de la vida material, está la Vida divina, que revela el entendimiento espiritual y la conciencia del dominio del hombre sobre toda la tierra."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Backward Across The Centuries

IT WAS ON A gentle sea that we sailed from Gibraltar to Tangier. But it was midwinter, and the passage not well spoken of by recent travelers.

We had risen by starlight, too early for cabs to be in demand, and followed our luggage-bearers as in a dream to the quay, meeting a dense throng of Spaniards coming in for work from the mainland.

From a tangle of boats in the harbor our guide chose for us, and before we reached the side of the Spanish steamer we saw the dawn come up out of the sea and flush the edges of England's stronghold. As we crept close to the shore, green hills rolled endwise toward us and lost themselves in the Straits, most symmetrically rounded and smoothed, with little "Christmas trees" marking owners' boundaries far up the slope.

The day grew too gray for beautiful effects: gray sea, gray sky, with grim Pillars of Hercules behind us, and white Tarifa gleaming ahead like a dream. But as we passed slowly by it dropped back against its hills, spread out its low gray ruins and became only a line, irregular and broken but no longer picturesque. Then our course changed suddenly and Tangier came out like a magic picture from its rough setting. We were sailing backward across the centuries on our own ocean.

Above the steep green approach beyond the mole rose tower and minaret and the dull blues and reds that gave bits of color to the torrent of gray-white that flowed down into the ravine, spread out and rose again to the ascent, then fell slowly away, a spent stream, to the sands that round the Bay of Tangier.

A clamorous throng filled the great quay —a leaf torn out of the Bible. Sturdy Andrews and Simon Peters tucked up their brown *jabousies* and plunged into the water to bring their loads of fish ashore. John-the-Baptists with sad, beautiful eyes were shoved aside that Judas and Barabbas might seize the bags and rugs and weariful belongings of the travelers, wrangling over their share and snatching at that of others in a tongue as empty of meaning for us as ours for them.

A city with no sound of wheels, only the patter of bare feet, of sandaled feet, and the tiny hoofs of donkeys. Along the endless quay to the old wall we followed our porters, through its dingy gate and dingier footway, over hard, jagged paving stones and muddy rills, past wells like that of Sychar, where Arabs in rags were filling water jars and goatskin bottles that lay in the mud beside them, dipping them slowly, and dripping away with them, past overloaded donkeys and stately Moors and Nubians and tall Soudanese to a white-walled villa at last, overlooking the sea and the Riff Mountains at the right.—From "Maddalena's Day, and Other Sketches," by LAURA WOLCOTT. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1920.)

"Those That Write Lives"

MONTAIGNE TELLS US that he loved especially to read in "those that write lives," for, he says, "man in general, the knowledge of whom I hunt after, does there appear more lively and entire than anywhere besides: the variety and truth of his internal qualities in gross and piece-meal, the diversity of means by which he is united and knit, . . ." But to the present-day reader it appears that there is extremely little of those qualities for which Montaigne declares he enjoyed reading biography, in any work of the sort written by his day. . . . Even the word "biography" was not invented in Montaigne's day. It was not used until 1683, when Dryden invented it to describe the work of Plutarch. Montaigne calls the writers of "lives," "historians," and biography had no standing of its own as a literary form. Any description of the variety and truth of a man's internal qualities, and of the diversity of means by which he is united and knit, were strictly subordinate to his importance as a symptom in an historical situation, and described only with an eye to illustrating that. . . .

Nor was very much progress made in the seventeenth century, though John Aubrey's collection of anecdotes and descriptive details about famous men is a landmark in the development of biography. It illustrated the immense value of "actuality" in any good biographical work, of the noting of characteristic detail such as those, for instance, which Aubrey relates about Hobbes. . . .

But there was one book published in the last half of the century which was of far more importance than Aubrey in the history of biography. John Bunyan was imprisoned in Bedford Jail in November, 1660, and some time during the twelve years he spent in prison, he wrote an autobiographical sketch called *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners*, which remains one of the most fascinating psychological studies ever written. In it, Bunyan describes, in the most vivid and picturesque language, the story of his conversion, of the struggles of his spirit through various phases of doubt and difficulty, and of his final achievement of perfect faith, on a certain night when, as he says, "I could scarce lie in my bed for joy and peace and triumph." . . .

But Bunyan had no successors, and his instinctive and simple art stands alone in his own day. It was not until Dryden, at the end of the century, defined biography as "the history of particular men's lives," that he conferred on it the dignity of an independent literary form, and indicated the whole of its future development up to the present day. . . .

The whole character of eighteenth-century society fostered an interest in such a form of writing as this. The rapidly increasing reading public no longer had the Elizabethan love of "the pageantry of life," and the literature written for that public no longer supplied pictures of it. Essays and novels concerned themselves with new fields. . . . The new ideals of writing, too, encouraged clarity and coherence of statement, and all the qualities of arrangement and order particularly necessary for biographical writing. There are three books which are landmarks in the history of the new form: Roger North's lives of his three brothers (published between 1740 and 1744), Johnson's *Life of Savage* (1744), and Mason's *Life and Letters of Gray* (1774). North introduced passages from letters and diaries, seeing their importance as "images of interior thought," and Mason was really the pioneer who pointed the way for Boswell. —From "The Enjoyment of Literature," by ELIZABETH DREW. (New York: Norton. 1935.)

On Living in Grandmother's Parlor

WHEN GRANDMOTHER'S Bible class was going to meet in this house, the parlor had a "good turning-out."

Today it seems incredible that so small a dwelling could ever have functioned adequately with one room seldom in use. However, parlors were parlors then and their employment was occasional.

If the weather was cool, the stove would be lighted early in the morning to take the chill off. All the year round, the fireplace was concealed by a metal-backed fireboard, papered to match the walls of the room. Open fires were considered dirty and wasteful. Stoves were brought in from the barn in the fall and returned to it at spring-house-cleaning time. During their absence, the pipe hole was covered with a round tin thimble, embellished by the reproduction of a garish landscape.

* * *

The parlor stove differed from others primarily in that it had more nickel to be polished. There was also a sort of urn on the top of it, designed perhaps for purposes of humidification but also, doubtless, to express the manufacturer's idea of elegance. If you lifted the urn with both hands, the whole castiron cover would tilt back, disclosing a small stove lid on which, at my urgency, Grandmother would sometimes place a teakettle so that we might enjoy the purr of the steam. It seemed to me a particularly handsome stove.

When the room was warmish, the bustle of preparation began. Braided rugs were taken out-of-doors, furniture was pushed back so that the Brussels sweeper might vigorously be applied to the reddish-brown carpeting that had replaced the summer straw matting, woodwork was wiped with a damp cloth, and finally came my task of a "thorough dusting."

* * *

First, I did the pictures on the walls, reached only with the aid of a wooden chair brought from the kitchen and carefully protected by a newspaper. These photographs, in their plain oval walnut frames, were a source of unfailing interest, though not because of any especial pulchritude to be seen in the faces of the bearded men and severe women who, in their twenties, looked old and stiff and forbidding. Their names I found most fascinating and the names of their forebears, whom Grandmother would locate for me in the family Bible that stood on one of the marble-topped tables. For there were Shubael and Barnabas and Temperance and Bethiah in the record, and those were by no means all. Sometimes we might stop to get the daguerreotype box out of the chimney closet and, although the likenesses were faded and indistinct from age, there was pleasure in handling the little leather cases, each with its tiny metal clasp-hook.

* * *

Then came the tables, marble-topped but with many intricate wooden curlicues below. Plush-bound albums, with their shiny gilt edges, must be carefully wiped off. The stereoscope always caused a delay while I selected one of the picture cards, preferably of Niagara Falls, placed it in the rack, pushed the handle of the slide back and forth until the focus was correct and always exclaimed with surprise because, whereas the card had had two identical photographs on it, I saw but one picture—and that in three dimensions—as I peered through the glass.

The rest of the furniture was comparatively easy to dust, for it was mostly covered with horsehair. A narrow-width couch, a stiff parlor rocker, a few straight chairs, furnished a room that was meant for sitting, not lolling. As I had learned to my discomfort, a lady kept her feet squarely on the floor and her hands folded on her lap.

* * *

Grandmother herself did the mantelpiece, probably to avoid possible casualties to her luster vases; but I dusted the organ. This was to me the *pièce-de-résistance* of the room, although actually it was a small, rather ordinary affair, neither beautifully simple nor lavishly ornate. Grandmother had already filled and repolished the glass kerosene lamps that stood on their crocheted tidies in the brackets at either side of the keyboard. I dusted the hymnbook on the rack, then hunted around for a tune that I could manage to play with at least one hand. It was a difficult problem to adjust the horsehair stool to the right height for my short legs; if I twirled it too far up, my feet couldn't manipulate the bellows, whereas, when I lowered it, I had to raise my arms to the keys. Eventually, with erratic if vociferous pumping, I'd make a start. Sometimes I pulled out all the stops, the notes blaring full strength; then again I'd experiment on special ones with nice names, like Viola Volte. Oftenest I'd pick the middle Tremolo, singing in what I considered to be an imitation of a prima donna. As my zest increased, the accuracy of my reading apparently diminished; for eventually Grandmother would appear, dishtowel in hand, to say mildly from the doorway: "Mercy, child! Does your left hand ever know what your right hand is doing?" But she would also invariably stop to play softly, "just one tune," before she told me to pull down the wooden slide that covered the keys.

We opened the glass doors of the bookcase to get out extra hymnbooks for the meeting, and I would ask to be allowed to take to my room one of the rather luridly green-bound volumes of Mr. T. S. Arthur's Selected Works. The most famous of Mr. Arthur's writings, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," is now in the rare-book collection of the Boston Public Library. I knew him then only as the man who published Grandmother's magazine, meaning the one to which she was a contributor.

* * *

Grandmother "inspected" my dusting, and together we surveyed the room. Its arrangements were as stiff as the faces of those relatives who stared out of the picture frames—but it was shiningly clean and orderly. Today the parlor is our living room and we use it as such. We think it has charm and it indubitably has greater comfort than when it was The Parlor. But there was a dignity in the particular room for especial occasions, and there was a graciousness in reserving what one considered to be one's best for the entertainment of visitors.

ELIZABETH HAMBLIN

Tide

Wars cannot change the ways of a season;
autumn is the same this year as last autumn,
and the year before that:
the stacked corn on the great plains
under the ice-bright silence of a hunter's moon,
and the breath of chill moving down from the Lakes,
the blue fire of asters pouring over the Sierras
and the Coast fogs moving in,
the squadrons of wild geese going over in the high darkness
under the sharp glitter of fall stars—

The highways are for the most part silent now
and the men have gone from the fields into far places,
the fields empty and quiet in the pale sun;
but the tide of gold is flowing south over the Appalachians,
the red flame of leaves roaring down through the Shenandoah,
the first sparks running through the Great Smokies:
the last flourish of fire and ember before ash,
before the long time of silence and cold,
before the sleep that the roots know under the snow.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Text of Tentative Proposals for World Security Organization

Peaceful Change Forms Main Goal in Program

Organization, if adopted by Governments, to be called 'The United Nations'—Correction of past mistakes in economic field assigned as task of proposed International Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The text of the State Department's prefatory note and the statement of tentative proposals for an international security organization follow:

The Government of the United States has now received the report of its delegation to the conversations held in Washington between Aug. 21 and Oct. 7, 1944, with the delegations of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Republic of China on the subject of an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

There is annexed hereto a statement of tentative proposals indicating in detail the wide range of subjects on which agreement has been reached at the conversations.

The Governments which were represented in the discussions in Washington have agreed that after further study of these proposals they will as soon as possible take the necessary steps with a view to the preparation of complete proposals which could then serve as a basis of discussion at a full United Nations conference.

Proposals for the establishment of a general international organization:

There should be established an international organization under the title of the United Nations, the charter of which should contain provisions nevessary to give effect to the proposals which follow.

Chapter I

Purposes

The purposes of the organization should be:

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and

4. To afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

Outline of Principles

Chapter II

Principles

In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I the organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

2. All members of the organization undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the charter.

3. All members of the organization shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

4. All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization.

5. All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

6. All members of the organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the organization.

The organization should ensure that states not members of the organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter III

Membership

1. Membership of the organization should be open to all peace-loving states.

Chapter IV

Principal Organs

1. The organization should have as its principal organs:

A. A general assembly,

B. A security council;

C. An international court of justice; and

D. A secretariat.

2. The organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

Chapter V

The General Assembly

Section A

Composition

All members of the organization should be members of the general assembly and should have a number of representatives to be specified in the charter.

Section B

Functions and Powers

1. The general assembly should have the right to consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the organization or by the security council; and to make recommendations with regard to any such principles or questions. Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the security council by the general assembly either before or after discussion. The general assembly should not on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the security council.

2. The general assembly should be empowered to admit new members to the organization upon recommendation of the security council.

3. The general assembly should, upon recommendation of the security council, be empowered to suspend from the exercise of any rights or privileges of membership any member of the organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the security council. The exercise of the rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by decision of the security council. The general assembly should be empowered, upon recommendation of the security council, to expel from the organization any member of the organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the charter.

Elections to Assembly

4. The general assembly should elect the nonpermanent members of the security council and the members of the economic and social council provided for in Chapter IX. It should be empowered to elect, upon recommendation of the security council, the secretary-general of the organization. It should perform such functions in relation to the election of the judges of the international court of justice as may be conferred upon it by the statute of the court.

5. The general assembly should apportion the expenses among the members of the organization and should be empowered to approve the budgets of the organization.

6. The general assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in political, economic and social fields and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.

7. The general assembly should make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies of international economic, social, and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the organization in accordance with agreements between such agencies and the organization.

8. The general assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the security council and reports from other bodies of the organization.

Section C

Voting

1. Each member of the organization should have one vote in the general assembly.

2. Important decisions of the general assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the security council; election of members of the economic and social council; admission of members, suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of members, and expulsion of members; and budgetary questions, should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the decisions of the general assembly should be made by a simple majority vote.

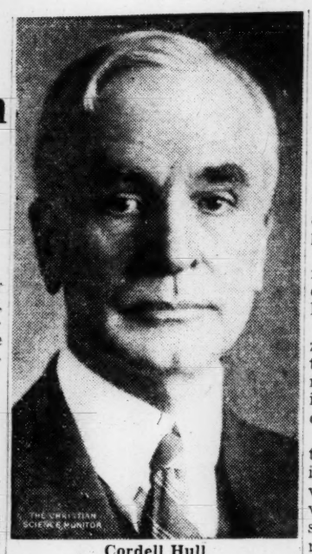
Section D

Procedure

1. The general assembly should meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require.

2. The general assembly should adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its president for each session.

3. The general assembly should be empowered to set up such



Cordell Hull
American Secretary of State

bodies and agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter VI

The Security Council

Section A

Composition

The security council should consist of one representative of each of 11 members of the organization. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The general assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats. These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for re-election. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the general assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

Section B

Principal Functions And Powers

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the organization, members of the organization should by the charter confer on the security council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the security council should act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.

3. The specific powers conferred on the security council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.

4. All members of the organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the security council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

5. In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the security council, with the assistance of the military staff committee referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 9, should have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments for submission to the members of the organization.

Section C

Voting

(Note—The question of voting procedure in the security council is still under consideration.)

Section D

Procedure

1. The security council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously and each state member of the security council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the security council could if it so desired be represented by a member of the government or some other special representative.

2. The security council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions including regional subcommittees of the military staff committee.

Rules for Security Council

3. The security council should adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

4. Any member of the organization should participate in the discussion of any question brought before the security council whenever the security council considers that the interests of that member of the organization are specially affected.

5. Any member of the organization not having a seat on the security council and any state not a member of the organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the security council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute.

Chapter VII

An International Court Of Justice

1. There should be an international court of justice which should constitute the principal judicial organ of the organization.

2. The court should be constituted and should function in accordance with a statute which should be annexed to and be a part of the charter of the organization.

3. The statute of the court of international justice should be either (a) the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, continued in force with such modifications as may be desirable or (b) a new statute in the preparation of which the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be used as a basis.

4. All members of the organization should ipso facto be parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

5. Conditions under which states not members of the organization may become parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice should be determined in each case by the general assembly upon recommendation of the security council.

Chapter VIII

Arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security, including prevention and suppression of aggression:

Section A

Pacific Settlement Of Disputes

1. The security council should be empowered to investigate any dispute, or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. Any state, whether member of the organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the general assembly or of the security council.

3. The parties to any dispute the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The security council should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the security council. The security council should in each case decide whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the security council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under Paragraph 5.

5. The security council should be empowered, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 above, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

6. Justiciable disputes should normally be referred to the International Court of Justice. The security council should be empowered to refer to the court, for advice, legal questions connected with other disputes.

7. The provisions of Paragraph 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurdisdiction of the state concerned.

Section B

Determination of threats to the peace or acts of aggression and action with respect thereto:

1. Should the security council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraph 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2 In general the security council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

3. The security council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic, or other measures not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions, and to call upon members of the organization to apply such measures. Such measures may include complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

4. Should the security council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the organization.

Special Agreements Provided

5. In order that all members of the organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the security council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities and assistance necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible and should in each case be subject to approval by the security council and to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

6. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the security council with the assistance of the military staff committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Paragraph 5 above.

7. The action required to carry out the decisions of the security council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all the members of the organization in co-operation or by some of them as the security council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by the members of the organization by their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized organization and agencies of which they are members.

8. Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the security council with the assistance of the military staff committee referred to in Paragraph 9 below.

9. There should be established a military staff committee, the functions of which should be to advise and assist the security council on all questions relating to the security council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the security council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the security council. The committee should be composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the security council or their representatives. Any member of the organization not permanently represented on the committee should be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently.

10. The members of the organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the security council.

11. Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of measures which have been decided upon by the security council should have the right to consult the security council in regard to a solution of those problems.

Section C

Regional Arrangements

1. Nothing in the charter should preclude this existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization. The security council should encourage settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies, either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the security council.

2. The security council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangement or agencies for enforcement action under its authority, but no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the security council.

3. The security council should at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX

Arrangements for international economic and social co-operation:

Section A

Purpose and Relationships

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the general assembly and under the authority of the general assembly, in an economic and social council.

Economic and Social Order

2. The various specialized economic, social and other organizations and agencies would have responsibilities in their respective fields as defined in their statutes. Each such organization or agency should be brought into relationship between the economic and social council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organization or agency, subject to approval by the general assembly.

Section B

Composition and Voting

The economic and social council should consist of representatives of 18 members of the organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should be elected by the general assembly for terms of three years. Each such state should have one representative, who should have one vote. Decisions of the economic and social council should be taken by simple majority vote of those present and voting.

Section C

Functions and powers of the economic aud social council:

1. The economic and social council should be empowered:

A. To carry out, within the scope of its functions, recommendations of the general assembly;

B. To make recommendations, on its own initiative, with respect to international economic, social and other humanitarian matters;

C. To receive and consider reports from the economic, social and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the organization, and to co-ordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;

D. To examine the administrative budgets of such specialized organizations or agencies with a view to making recommendations to the organizations or agencies concerned;

E. To enable the secretary-general to provide information to the security council;

F. To assist the security council upon its request; and

G. To perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the general assembly.

Section D

Organization and Procedure

1. The economic and social council should set up an economic commission, a social commission, and such other commissions as may be required. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the secretariat of the organization.

Specialized Organizations

2. The economic and social council should make suitable arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations or agencies to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it.

3. The economic and social council should adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its president.

Chapter X

The Secretariat

1. There should be a secretariat comprising a secretary-general and such staff as may be required. The secretary-general should be the chief administrative officer of the organization. He should be elected by the general assembly, on recommendation of the security council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the charter.

2. The secretary-general should act in that capacity in all meetings of the general assembly, of the security council, and of the economic and social council and should make an annual report to the general assembly on the work of the organization.

3. The secretary-general should have the right to bring to the attention of the security council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace and security.

Chapter XI

Amendments

Amendments should come into force for all members of the organization, when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the general assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the organization having permanent membership on the security council and by a majority of the other members of the organization.

Chapter XII

Transitional Arrangements

1. Pending the coming into force of the special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 5 of the four-nation declaration, signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, the states parties to that declaration should consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. No provision of the charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

Note: In addition to the question of voting procedure in the security council referred to in Chapter VI, several other questions are still under consideration.

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 7, 1944.

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Scene of World Security Conference

Dumbarton Oaks, one of show places of residential Washington, gave a notable setting for deliberations of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China upon effective means of preventing war and removing the causes of armed strife through peaceful settlement of economic issues.

Roosevelt Calls Peace Plan A Task That Is Well Begun

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — President Roosevelt's statement on the plan for an international security organization:

I wish to take this opportunity to refer to the work of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations between the delegations of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, on the plan for an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

The conversations were completed Saturday, October 7, 1944, and proposals were submitted to the four governments for their consideration. These proposals have been made public to permit full discussion by the people of this country prior to the convening of a wider conference on this all-important subject.

Although I have not yet been able to make a thorough study of these proposals, my first impression is one of extreme satisfaction, and even surprise, that so much could have been accomplished on so difficult a subject in so short a time.

Long Preparation

This achievement was largely due to the long and and thorough preparations which were made by the governments represented, and in our case were the result of the untiring devotion and care which the Secretary of State had personally given to this work for more thon two and a half years—indeed for many years.

The projected international organization has for its primary purpose the maintenance of international peace and security and the creation of the conditions that make for peace.

We now know the need for such an organization of the peace-loving peoples and the spirit of unity which will be required to maintain it. Aggressors like Hitler and the Japanese War Lords organize for years for the day when they can launch their evil strength against weaker nations devoted to their peaceful pursuits.

First to Win War

This time we have been determined first to defeat the enemy, assure that he shall never again be in position to plunge the world into war and then to so organize the peace-loving nations that they may, through unity of desire, unity of will, and unity of strength, be in position to assure that no other would-be aggressor or conqueror shall even get started.

That is why from the very beginning of the war, and paralleling our military plans, we have begun to lay the foundations for the general organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

It represents, therefore, a major objective for which this war is being fought, and as such, it inspires the highest hopes of the millions of fathers and mothers whose sons and daughters are engaged in the terrible struggle and suffering of war.

The projected general organization may be regarded as the keystone of the arch and will include within its framework a number of specialized economic and social agencies now existing or to be established.

The task of planning the great design of security and peace has been well begun. It now remains for the nations to complete the structure in a spirit of constructive purpose and mutual confidence.

Dewey Says Peace Up to Alert Public

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 9

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, said in his week-end message to the Foreign Policy Association Forum that the power of a world organization "will not accomplish world order except as it becomes the instrument of an enlightened and alert public opinion."

"We live under two imperatives: A quick and decisive victory; then just and lasting peace," he added. "Of the two, victory is sure. Its cost is grievous, but the techniques are known and we have superbly trained professionals to guide us.

"To achieve peace will be more difficult. We shall, of course, first of all, need a sound political framework. We are seeking that now and we are seeking it on a bipartisan basis."

President Cites Step For World Security

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 9

President Roosevelt, in a message to the Foreign Policy Association Forum, said:

"I note that the general topic of your discussion will be a program of security for the United States in world affairs.

"Much progress has already been achieved toward the creation of an international organization for security and peace—progress in which our Government has earnestly participated in recognition of its transcendent importance to the American people, present and future.

"We have been greatly aided in this task through the nonpartisan counsel given us by private organizations and individual students of our foreign relations."

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

Cactus Finds a Home

By Muriel A. Hill

Part Two

Cactus travelled unhappily through the woods trailing his roots behind him. "Oh, dear, oh, dear," he thought, "where shall I find a home? How I wish the little moles hadn't been so noisy. I did like living in Mrs. Mole's garden."

At that moment a painted butterfly fluttered by. "Surely," said Cactus, "such a lovely insect will know where I may find a home. Butterfly, Butterfly," he called, "will you tell me where there is a garden in which I may plant my roots and live proudly?"

Butterfly fluttered down. "My friend the firefly has a lovely garden where she holds such charming dances. Why don't you live there?"

"Where is it?" asked Cactus.

"Through the wood, along the path and round by meadow-sweet corner," said Butterfly as she danced away.

"I will go and look at this garden," decided Cactus. "What did Butterfly say? 'Through the wood, along the path, and round by meadow-sweet corner.' I must not lose my way. I wonder if Firefly will be as kind as Mrs. Mole—'through the wood, along the path, and round by meadow-sweet corner—through the wood, along the path—' Ah! here it is."

Firefly's Garden

It was a gay house, very shiny, very bright. "I do hope I shall be comfortable here," said Cactus as he walked up the path and settled beside the door.

Miss Firefly heard him and popped her head from the window. "Oh, hello," she said brightly. "Have you come to the party? It doesn't really start until sunset."

"I thought of living in your garden," replied Cactus, "I am a very proud tree, for my ancestors lived in the gardens of the Mighty Mexican Kings, and had many gardeners to attend them, who always gave them plenty of nice sand for their roots."

"Sand," said Firefly doubtfully, "well now—sand. Perhaps after the dance, I may have time to look for a grain or two. I do hope you will look bright and fresh for the party. I don't like dusty looking trees in my garden," and Firefly shut the window and vanished inside the house.

"Humph!" said Cactus in a prickly voice. "How can I look fresh and bright when I've been trailing all over the forest looking for a home. I'll try to have a nice sleep and then I may look brighter in the morning." and Cactus drew his small branches round him and settled down to rest.

Just as a lovely drowsy feeling was creeping over him he was disturbed by the sharp click of the garden gate and the sound of many small feet tripping towards the house. He opened his eyes and saw a long procession of little creatures dancing past him. There were fire-flies, gad-flies and painted butterflies and dozens of may-flies who danced and jigged all over the place. They tripped to the door of Miss Firefly's house, and called shrilly, "We've all come to your party," then they whirled

The Story Starts Here

Cactus, growing prickly and proud on the edge of the forest, decided that he must find a palace for a home, because his ancestors had grown in the gardens of the Mighty Mexican Kings. He tried planting himself beside the front door of Mrs. Mole; she was delighted to have him and fetched a pail of sand for his roots, but when the children came home they were too noisy, so Cactus moved on. Next, he tried Water-rat's garden, but Water-rat shook water on him, and that wouldn't do, so on he went again.

and twisted and fluttered around the garden whilst the canterbury bells tinkled sweetly and the lilies blew softly in their long trumpets.

"Oh, my goodness me, my goodness me," exclaimed Cactus. "I wonder how long this will go on? I am so sleepy. Surely they will go home soon."

Dancing Until Dawn

But they didn't. They danced as the sun went down, and when darkness came the fireflies lighted their tiny lamps and filled the garden with their glow, and everyone danced on and on, until the stars grew pale and the outside world still and gray, as it waited for the sun.

"What a night," sighed Cactus wearily. "Not one wink of sleep have I had. Oh dear, oh dear, what shall I do?"

"You could try to look brighter and more cheerful," said Miss Firefly, who was passing by. "I expect everything in the garden to help make my parties a success. However, perhaps you'll do better tomorrow night."

"What!" squealed Cactus, "do you mean to say that you're having a party tomorrow night?"

"Of course," said Miss Firefly. "I have a dance every night."

"Every night!" shrieked Cactus. "How awful. When shall I sleep? I won't stand it. I give notice. I shall leave at once."

"Well, good gracious me!" said Miss Firefly. "I'm sure I don't mind if you do. I never wanted a cactus in my garden, prickly, cross-looking things. I'd rather have a cuckoo plant. I know one with a very gay disposition and a lot of shiny berries that will look just like colored lanterns at my party."

Cactus Decides

"Never wanted a cactus!" exclaimed Cactus indignantly, "Oh my, oh my, I shall leave at once," and pulling up his roots he marched down the garden and out of the gate. He hurried round meadow-sweet corner, crossed the path, and entered the wood. He walked quickly, for he knew just where he was going, and wanted to get there quickly. He scampered past the house of Whimple the water-rat, and looked neither right nor left, and never spoke a word to anyone until he reached the gate which led to Mrs. Mole's garden.

Mrs. Mole was standing beside her door, and when she saw Cactus she ran down the path to greet him. "Oh, my poor Cactus," she cried. "How dusty you look. Won't you come in and rest for a while?"

"Please," said Cactus, "may I come back to your garden? I promise I will never fly into a prickly rage again."

"Dear Cactus," replied Mrs. Mole, "I'm so glad you've returned, I do love having a little cactus growing beside my door. Come, let me help you up the path." Mrs. Mole opened the gate and gently led Cactus to his place. "Children, children," she called, "here is Cactus come back to stay with us. Take your buckets to the river bank and bring some sand for his roots."

The little moles raced away and were soon returning with buckets of soft sand which they patted round Cactus' roots. "Dear little moles," said Cactus, "how kind you are. I hope you will always dance around me and sing your little song when you come home from school."

So Cactus lived with Mrs. Mole and was very happy and very good, and told everyone who inquired that he would rather live with the Moles than be in the gardens of the Mighty Mexican Kings.

(The End)

Wheat Sea

When wind is on the ripened wheat
It always seems to me
Like billows rolling, rolling in
Across a yellow sea.

The waves all rush along in line
In such a funny way
When wind is on the sea of wheat
And sun is on the day.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

Leave your order with your dealer

YOUR retailer would like to sell you all the Nazareth Underwear you want—but he can't.

Nazareth is helping make underwear for our armed forces. So if your retailer is out of the styles and sizes you need in Nazareth Underwear, leave your order with him to be filled as soon as he receives his next supply.

Nazareth quality—famous for 58 years—is worth waiting for.

NAZARETH WAIST COMPANY
356 Broadway, New York

Nazareth CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Through courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

Variegated Pheasant

Wattles red,
Feet spurred,
Plumage bright,
Lovely bird.

Red-beaked Toucan

You may mock,
If you will,
I am proud
Of my bill.

Tailor Warbler

Baby warblers
Are petite;
Their song is clear
And very sweet.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Jack Horner's Party

At the Farm

When I was at my Aunt's farm, it was at Christmas, so I had six weeks. I was very happy up there, and I had rides on a cow named Granny. Every morning I fed the lambs, but my Aunty helped me. This was why. There were two very greedy ones, about the biggest of the lot, and they pushed and pushed until they had the food. You see, being the biggest, they liked to have their share, and also the others' portions. So my Aunty fed the lambs while I held them.

One day the two lambs got the bottle and nearly broke it. One morning I found one of the lambs out of its pen, and I tried to take it back. Instead, he gave me a ride, and I fell off.

One morning it was raining hard, but by afternoon it was quite dry. Another day Uncle came in his truck and let us have a lend of a pig. Sometimes I went out with my Uncle. Once we found a lot of rabbit holes and poked them with sticks and found some rabbits. I had great fun, too, with the dogs and the cat. Not long after I went home, but I really did not want to leave. Now I no longer see rabbits scampering by as we did at the farm.

Margaret Walters, 7,
North Perth, Western Australia.

Little Lost Girl

Once there was a little girl named Cynthia, and she was lost. It all happened like this.

One day she went to her Aunt's home, and she had never been there before. Now, Cynthia liked to day dream. There was a forest near her Aunt's home, and Cynthia said to herself, "I'm going to ask Mother if I may take a walk to the edge of the forest."

There was a beautiful garden in the direction Cynthia was taking with her Mother's consent. When she saw the beautiful flowers, she started day dreaming, and when she got to the edge of the forest, she forgot that she wasn't allowed to go any further and entered the forest. In a little while she was going deeper and deeper into the forest, and she was still day dreaming.

When it began to get dark, Cynthia suddenly awoke from her dreaming. When she saw that she was in the forest, she said to herself, "I have to find my way out before it gets too dark to see." She tried to find her way, but she couldn't. She was lost!

Meanwhile her mother was worried about her.

The next day a friendly bear came along and said, "Little girl, what's the matter?" Cynthia was crying her hardest. In this forest all the animals could speak the way humans do. So, when Cynthia told the bear what had happened, he took her to her Aunt's house. Cynthia's mother opened the door, and when she saw the bear with Cynthia, she was very happy.

Renata Egone, 9,
Brookline, Mass.

Philip the Fish

Once upon a time there was a little fish called Philip. He was a friendly fish. In Philip's lake there was also a water giant who lived at the bottom of the lake in his own castle, and he liked to catch little fish.

One day the giant happened to pass Philip's way, and he saw the name "Philip Fish," on top of the front door. He said to himself: "I think I shall go in and get this fish for my supper."

Poor Philip had lost his key, so he couldn't lock the door. When the water giant saw the little fish in his bed, he grabbed him and took him away to his castle. There he put little Philip in his larder. Poor Philip wondered what he was going to do.

Then a little water fairy appeared and said: "Philip, I will help you." She opened the window and Philip sailed out with her. They went to another lake and he lived happily ever after.

Jean Mary McMicking, 9,
Chalfont St. Giles, England.

The Wood

The odd little path in the heart of the wood
Is crooked as can be.
When all is still and quiet
The wood itself is free.
The chipmunk and the squirrels,
The meddling bluejays are there,
The snake pops from his camouflage,
Also the rabbit and the hare.

When explorers come from over the hills,
At the prettiest time of the year,
They joyfully run as fast as they can—
The beautiful wood is near.

Terry Douglas Stenberg, 10,
Milton, Mass.

If you want to join the fun, send in your best stories and pictures you draw yourselves to Jack Horner's Party. We have a party on this page every month. Do not send drawings or stories that are copied from someone else's work. Be sure that it is all your own.

Children who send the best stories or pictures each month, pull plums from Jack Horner's Pie—that is, we send them each a lovely new book. Be sure to get Mother or Dad—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, and tell us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided, original work.

They Were at the Party, Too

We make Special Mention of the following guests at the Party, for their excellent stories and verses: Helene Eichwald, 9, Bronx, New York; Marcia Noyes, Dayton, Ohio; Jeannine Bowden, 11, Brooksville, Maine; and Cynthia Bliss Pinney, 11, of Hartford, Conn.

Next week we shall publish the prize-winning drawings.

Sunset in Navaho-land

The sun-bearer reaches the end of the trail
Where his woman of turquoise waits,
And the waves of the wide waters answer his hail
As he enters the turquoise gates.

Behind him the hounds of impetuous night
Snap at the heels of the day
Till his feather-winged arrows of lingering light
Must be loosened to keep them at bay.

FERN L. BELL

Do You Like to Write Letters?

Our Mail Bag

All of you who have been watching the page For Children for another group of Mail Bag letters will be happy to find the names of several girls and boys who are eager to write letters. Now you have a splendid opportunity to exchange the happy experiences you had during the summer, to share your exciting days at camp, and the news of your enjoyable days at school. You'll find that writing letters can be lots of fun. And, it is easy to make them interesting.

One of our little friends has written us very delightful letters, and this is his secret. He always includes in his notes the very things he would enjoy hearing from his friends. If his Cub Pack spends a Saturday morning collecting scrap and waste paper, or if they gather nuts in the woods, leaving enough of them for the squirrels and chipmunks, those little details are included. We know that he has saved melon and sunflower seeds and dried them so that the birds and animals that come to his feeding block this winter may enjoy them. And we know that his den has a string of airplanes he has assembled, and a treasure box for insignia of the armed forces.

You, too, will enjoy writing interesting letters; what fun it will be when you find a reply addressed to you in your mail box. Children in families of subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor may have their letters published. At the end of this column are some paragraphs that will explain how you can write to the boys and girls whose letters are printed below.

Newington 11, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I collect butterflies. I am seven years old and I would like to trade butterflies with boys from different states.

Sincerely,
Bobby S.

Vancouver, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am nine years old and I would like to receive letters from other girls my age who live outside of the United States. I am in the fourth grade. As hobbies I enjoy bicycle riding, reading, ballet dancing, and letter writing. We have some pets, two mallard ducks, a dog, and some chickens.

Yours sincerely,
Lois B.

Wellington, New Zealand

Dear Mr. Editor:

I should be very happy if you would please publish my letter in the Mail Bag. I am eight years old and wish to make a pen friend who is interested in stamp collecting, reading, and swimming.

Yours sincerely,
Gabrielle M. S.

Bronx 67, New York

Dear Editor:

I would like to get in touch with a little girl nine and one half years old from Boston. I take piano lessons and I'm going to take dancing lessons. I am in 4-B in school.

Your friend,
Helene E.

Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

My favorite sports are swimming, horseback riding, baseball, and football. I like to ride a bicycle and go hiking, too. I'm in the fifth grade in school, and would like to correspond with any boys 10 years old any place in the world.

Sincerely,
Byron M.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose a letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

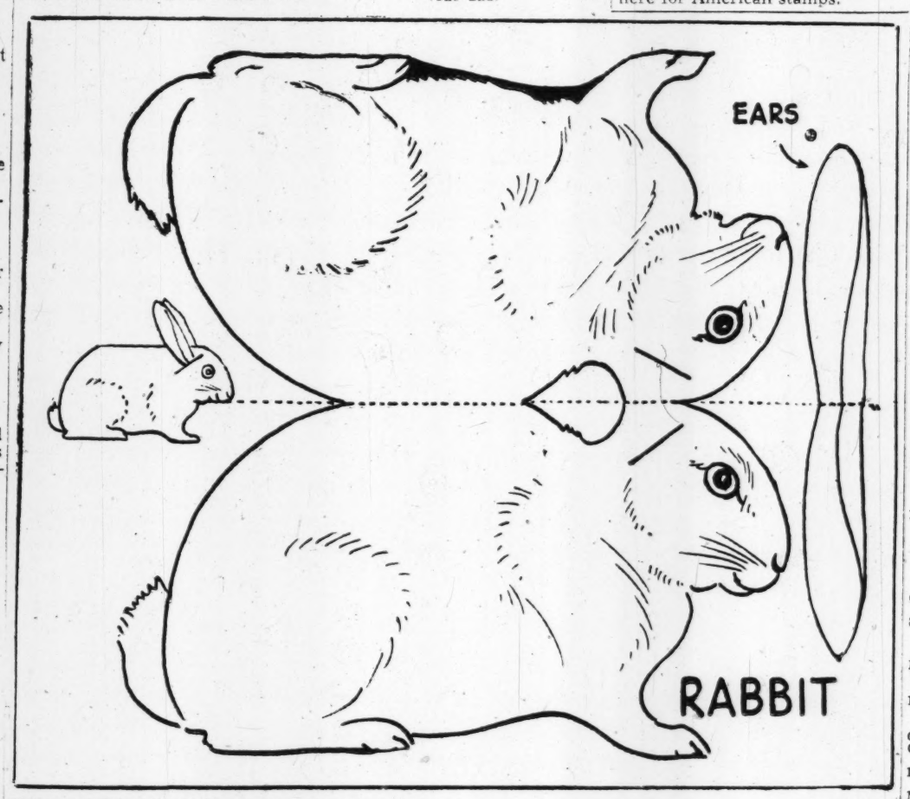
Barnyard Capers

By H. E. M. Sellen

Today we are publishing the last barnyard creature.

Paste the picture of the rabbit on thin cartridge, or construction, paper, and when it is dry cut it out carefully. Fold along the dotted line. Cut a slot along the two thick black lines behind the ears. Cut out the ears and place them through the slots. Cut out the triangular piece at the back of the neck to form a curve, but leave a hinge at the top of the head to keep the two sides of the rabbit's face together. Color your rabbit, for a very realistic effect.

(The End)



Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for The Christian Science Monitor

Red Tape Halts French Fête

LE PUY EN VELAY, Haute Loire Department, France, Oct. 9 (AP)—This recently liberated French town, which takes great pride in being the "adopted birthplace" of General de Lafayette, was on new tenterhooks today planning a big ceremonial tribute to the United States which presently is being held up by United States Army red tape.

The crux of the affair is a one-ton brass statue of the General of the American Revolution which was pulled off its pedestal in the Town Square by the Germans Dec. 16, 1943. Five nights later the townspeople hoodwinked the Nazi guards, recaptured it and hustled it 12 miles out of town where it lies buried today deep in the ground, watched by a loyal shepherd who guarded it throughout the rest of the occupation.

Now with the Germans gone the citizens of Le Puy—nearest community to Lafayette's birthplace, the Chateau de Chaviniac—want to restore the statue to its place of honor. But the statue was bought by national subscription, and erected in 1879 in the presence of American representatives, and the townspeople are adamant in refusing to enact the restoration until a fitting array of United States dignitaries can attend again.

To arrange this they sent a mission to Paris.

"We spent two days going from one army officer to another, seeing Captains, Majors, and Colonels," the head of the mission related, "but everybody told us to see somebody else. Finally we had to come back because we had work to do."

Capitol Gets Facial and Permanent To Please Vacationing Lawmakers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—While legislators labor back home at the perennial pastime of patching up political fences, the busiest people at the Capitol right now also are in the repair business.

Crews of painters, washers, upholsterers and general repair men are hard at it.

Elevators are used in turns while those out of service are being adjusted. One of the two cars of the Senate's exclusive subway—a monorail between the Capitol and Office Building, is laid up for overhaul.

The Goddess of Freedom, a 15,000-pound bronze statue atop the Capitol dome, has just had a facial. Her lightning rod tiara went to the jewelers for repairs.

The Senate Office Building is getting a few new front steps of marble. The central portion of the Capitol has a fresh coat of paint. The wings have been getting firehose baths.

And, in line with the easing of air raid precautions, all the elaborate installations for blackout curtains have just been pried off and carted away.

World Air Conference Opens in Chicago Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The State Department has announced that the Stevens Hotel in Chicago has been selected as the site of the International Aviation Conference opening Nov. 1.

More than 50 nations have been invited to send delegates to the conference, which will lay out a tentative system of international air transport routes and take steps toward the formation of an International Air Commission.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Dorset
Poole: Centenary Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 25.

Lancashire
Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 7 p. m., Nov. 21.
Manchester (Fifth Church): Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, 7 p. m., November 20. (Note change of date and hour.)

London
London (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Canada

Ontario
Fort William: City Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
Peterborough: Peterborough Collegiate Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Quebec
Montreal: Windsor Hotel, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 20.

United States

Arizona
Phoenix: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

California
Anaheim: Anaheim Union High School Auditorium, West Center Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Chico: Veterans' Memorial Hall, Esplanade and Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Dunsmuir: Blue Room, Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Grass Valley: Veterans' Memorial Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Inglewood (First Church): United Artist Theater, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 20.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 730 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Los Angeles (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 3647 Watseka Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4831 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Los Angeles (Thirty-second Church): Church Edifice, 659 South St. Andrews Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Maywood (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Maywood Theater, 4417 East Slauson Avenue, near Atlantic Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 19.
Montebello: Church Edifice, 149 South Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Napa: Napa Union High School, Jefferson Street and Lincoln Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Oroville: Bird Street Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
Redondo Beach: Redondo Woman's Club House, Pearl and Broadway, 8 p. m., Oct. 17. Amplified in Church Edifice, 317 South Broadway.
Richmond: Richmond Clubhouse, 1125 Nevin Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
San Luis Obispo: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, Arcadia, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Vallejo: Golden State Hall, 436 Georgia Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Connecticut
Meriden: St. Paul's Universalist Church, East Main and Norwood Streets, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Norwalk: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Delaware
Wilmington: Church Edifice, 1201 Van Buren Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

District of Columbia
Washington (auspices Churches and Society): Constitution Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.

Idaho
Coeur d'Alene: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
Kellogg: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Illinois
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct.20.
Chicago (Joint lecture): Orchestra Hall, 216 South Michigan Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 20.
Geneva: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Mattoon: Central Community Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Murphysboro: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, 327 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Woodstock (First Church): Church Edifice, South and Dean Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Kansas
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Parsons: Municipal Auditorium, Main and Seventeenth Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.

Maine
Gardiner: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Sanford: Unitarian Church, Main and Lebanon Streets, 8 p. m., October 19.

Massachusetts
Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Grove Hall, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Cambridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Gloucester: Church Edifice, 16 Middle Street, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 19.
Lexington: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, Cohannet and High Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Waltham: Hovey Memorial Hall, 545 Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Michigan
Benton Harbor: Congregational Church, Broadway and Bellview, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Jackson: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.
Oxford: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.

Minnesota
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Missouri
Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
Springfield (First Church): Church Auditorium, 330 East Central, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Nebraska
Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2118 Browne Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

New Jersey
Maplewood: Columbia High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
Passaic: Passaic Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street and Passaic Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 20.
Summit: High School, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 17.

New York
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 16.
Newburgh: Church Edifice, 188 Grand Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 311 West Eighty-third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Rochester (Second Church): Church Edifice, Seneca Parkway at Maplewood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Rockville Center: South Side High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 16.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

North Dakota
Fargo: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 20.

Ohio
Chagrin Falls: Chagrin Falls School Auditorium, Philomethian Street, 8 p. m., October 19.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., October 19.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., October 20.
Maumee: Maumee High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 15.

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 15.

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 20.

Rhode Island
Woonsocket: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 16.

Texas
Fort Worth (Society): Carter Riverside High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 17.
Tyler: New High School Auditorium, 259 South College Avenue, 8 p. m., October 19.
Waco: Church Edifice, 1101 Columbus Avenue, 8 p. m., October 20.

Vermont
Barre: Spaulding High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Virginia
Norfolk: Blair Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Washington
Everett: Church Edifice, Thirty-third and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Pasco: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Vancouver: Vancouver High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Wisconsin
Eau Claire: Eau Claire Senior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

New York
Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Oct. 15, 29; Nov. 5, 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 22.

Eastern States

New York
Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 15.

Central States

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 15; Nov. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 15, 29, Nov. 5, 19.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on Oct. 15, 29, Nov. 5, 19.

Canada

Toronto
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07mc, on Oct. 15, 29, Nov. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Oct. 15, Nov. 19.

Dewey Plans to Employ 'Ablest Americans'

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 9 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign address here Saturday night, Oct. 7.

Even as this terrible war moves toward our inevitable victory, we are preparing to decide the whole future of our country at the polls. If every American who believes in freedom for his country will register and vote, free America will win an overwhelming victory here at home on Nov. 7.

That victory at the polls will mean an end to a very, very tired Administration in Washington. It will mean the beginning of a new, a competent and an honest government in Washington.

Nonpartisan Plan

This victory at the polls will also serve to speed the defeat of Germany and Japan because it will bring an end to bungling, fumbling, and incompetence in Washington.

I have already made it clear that a change of administration will mean no change in the military leadership of the war. It should be equally clear that with a change in administration the work of international organization for peace will proceed with only increased competence and zeal. I have taken unprecedented steps to put that work upon a nonpartisan basis. I intend to see that it remains a nonpartisan effort with the help of the ablest Americans of both parties in command.

Beyond victory, what kind of a country will our American men and women come home to? This election will decide that question.

We have a fateful decision to make but that decision must be made not on vague an irresponsible political discussion, which has to be retracted the day after it is made on the radio. On Thursday night, Oct. 5, my opponent repeated his charge that "there are politicians and others who quite openly worked to restrict the use of the ballot in this election." Now I do not know who Mr. Roosevelt means because he seems to lack the courage to name names and say what he means. So let's look at the facts.

Soldier Vote Outlook

He sadly complained that not enough people vote. But he pointed with pride to the fact that in 1940, 62½ per cent of the eligible voters of this nation went to the polls. Well, in the State of New York not 62½ per cent, but 77 per cent of the eligible soldiers and sailors of our State have had ballots mailed to them already.

Despite my opponent's attempt to play politics with the soldier vote, every evidence indicates that as a nation we will have an even larger percentage of soldier votes than we will of civilians'.

Let's have no more of this political pretence on a matter of importance to us all. Now we know where the truth is. And let me point out my opponent is relying for his main support upon a solid block of votes in states where millions of American citizens are deprived of their right to vote by the poll tax and by intimidation. Not once in 12 years has my opponent lifted a finger to correct this, and his platform is cynically silent on the subject.

Aims of New Dealers

In his speech of Thursday night, my opponent softly denies that he welcomes "the support of any person or group committed to Communism or Fascism." Now, that is news. But doesn't this soft disclaimer come a trifle late? Only recently in Madison Square Garden Earl Browder, the head of the Communist Party in America, proclaimed to 15,000 cheering adherents that the election of my opponent was essential to his aims. This is the same Earl Browder, now such a patriot, who was convicted as a draft dodger in the last war, convicted again as a perjurer and pardoned by Franklin Roosevelt in time to organize the campaign for his fourth term. The soft disclaimer does come a little late.

Now, why is my opponent's election so essential to the aims of the Communists? The answer is right in the record of this Administration. The aims of the New Dealers were stated on May 23, 1939, by Adolph Berle in a carefully written memorandum submitted to the Temporary National Economic Committee, an official agency set up to decide upon our future for us. There he said: "Over a period of years, the Government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants in the United States."

Now, who is this Adolph Berle? He is one of the original brain trusters and today he holds the office of Assistant Secretary of State of the United States.

What does he mean by the Government owning "most of the productive plants in the United States"? That means, of course a system where government would tell each of us where we could work, at what, and for how much.

Now, I do not know whether my opponent calls that system Communism, National Socialism, or Fascism. He can take it any way he likes it. It's his program, not mine. But I do know it is not an American system and it's not a free system.

Let's just see how far we have travelled down that New Deal road. A report just released by a Congressional committee headed by a Democratic United States Senator shows there are 55 Government corporations and credit agencies with net assets of $27,000,000,000. The Federal Government now owns or operates one fifth of the manufacturing plants in the country.

Corporate State?

Little by little, the New Deal is developing its own form of corporate state. It becomes clear why the twice convicted comrade Browder and his friends are so eager for the re-election of my opponent. There is another reason. They love to fish in troubled waters. Their aims can best be served by unemployment and discontent. They remember that the New Deal in all its seven peacetime years never cured unemployment. They remember that in the spring of 1940 we still had 10,000,000 unemployed. They remember that under the New Deal we had to have a war to get jobs. That's why they want a fourth term and 16 years of the New Deal. That is one of the very good reasons why it's time for a change.

Just for a moment let's look at the way this tired Administration bungled its way into conversion for war production. Then we will know how well they can convert for peace and for jobs after the war. In August, 1939, more than six years after Hitler came to power, Mr. Roosevelt finally created a War Resources Board under Edward R. Stettinius. It worked for three months and brought in a report, but the report was buried and the Board quietly died. The report is still a secret after five years. Like so many other things, we will never know about it until a new administration opens the record of these past 12 years.

Sets Up OEM

With Poland conquered, Hitler took Norway and invaded the Lowlands. At last, in response to public pressure on May 25, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt acted. He created the Office for Emergency Management under executive order No. 8,248.

But just four days later he piled on top of this one a seven man advisory commission. In doing this he was repeating with exact fidelity the most notorious blunder of the First World War. Of course it failed.

So next we are handed the prize monstrosity of all, the Office of Production Management under two different heads, William Knudson and Sidney Hillman.

It was Sidney Hillman's performance in this job that led the chairman of a Senate Investigating Committee to say, "If Mr. Hillcannot, or will not, protect the interests of the United States, I am in favor of replacing him with some one who can and will."

The Senator who said that is now my opponent's hand-picked running mate, Harry Truman. In spite of his unkind remarks the Democratic National Convention was allowed to nominate Mr. Truman because he was "cleared with Sidney."

Of course that agency was a failure. It was foredoomed to failure. So Mr. Roosevelt piled on still another one, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. That was on Aug. 28, 1941, and of course that failed too. It was not until five weeks after Pearl Harbor that Mr. Roosevelt did what should have been done at the beginning. At last we got a War Production Board with a single responsible administrator at the head of it.

A Sixth Agency

But that was not the end. By way of co-ordinating all this confusion, and, as he said, "to resolve and determine controversies," my opponent created a sixth agency, the Office of War Mobilization. That was on May 27, 1943, 18 months after Pearl Harbor. Still conflicting orders, overlapping responsibilities, backbiting and petty intrigue handicapped the war effort.

So the inevitable happened again. A little over a month ago the War Production Board itself fell apart. One official after another resigned in a torrent of recrimination and the head of the Board was given a ticket to China.

Now, during all these months that the war effort was being hampered by open warfare in Washington, the responsible head of our government was doing nothing about it. For weeks our daily papers carried stories of internal dissensions within the Board. After it finally blew up, Mr. Roosevelt's only comment was that he had, of course, been aware of dissension but he had "hoped it would disappear." Judging by the words of my opponent it has become dreadfully clear that his Administration is too tired even to do the job at hand. It is obviously too tired for the job ahead.

Need House Cleaning

We need a house cleaning in Washington. We need clear lines of authority with competent men to carry out their jobs. We need teamwork in our Government. That's why it's time for a change.

The American people have succeeded in the face of every difficulty in sending overwhelming supplies to our armed forces. Within a new administration we can speed victory and also be ready for reconversion to peacetime jobs.

Is there any chance the New Deal can ever do this job ahead? Not according to its own best friends. Even Henry Wallace last year described the whole picture as "bureaucracy at its worst," and he added "it is utterly inexcusable in a nation at war."

Now listen to Richard T. Frankenstein, Vice-President of the Auto Workers Union and delegate to the national convention of the C. I. O. (Congress of Industrial Organizations), in which the great Democratic Party was taken over by Earl Browder and Sidney Hillman. Here's what he said: "The trouble is that no adequate overall planning is being done to insure orderly reconversion which will lead into a postwar period of full employment."

How in the name of the future of our country can such an Administration be entrusted with the vital task of creating peacetime jobs? How can we move ahead to peacetime jobs and opportunity under an Administration that has no cure for dissension within its own ranks except for the feeble hope that "it would disappear"? How can we trust our future to an Administration which talks out of one side of its mouth about government ownership of all factories, while out of the other side of its mouth it softly disavows its Communist supporters?

Sees Victory

On Jan. 20 of next year we shall restore honesty to our government so that its spoken word can be trusted. We shall proceed to put into effect a program to recover those things we have lost and to make them secure.

This program I have already outlined in part.

To labor we are pledged to restore the Department of Labor with an able and experienced man from the ranks of labor at its head. We are pledged to abolish or transfer to the Department of Labor the almost countless bureaus with which the working men and women of our country now have to struggle. We are pledged to full support of the guarantees of free, collective bargaining through the National Labor Relations Act and to restore freedom from Government dictation to labor in this country.

We are pledged to work it with all our hearts and souls to bring about a lasting peace through international organization with adequate force to back it up. And I may add, I have stated such a program at Louisville in detail, something my opponent has never yet done unless somewhere in secret.

We are pledged to an expanding social security for the people of this country. Twenty million Americans have been forgotten by this Administration in the nine years long years the old age pension laws have been on the books. We propose to bring security to them as well as to make our social security system sound and supportable by an expanding economy. For there can be no security without a strong, free society to support it.

We are pledged that our Government shall not again use its power to set race against race, creed against creed, or class against class. We are pledged to a Government which has equal respect for the rights of agriculture, labor and business, and for every race, creed, and color.

Farm Support

We are pledged to a future of freedom and abundance for agriculture with assurance by government that the former will never again suffer ruinous prices. We are pledged to a scientific and expanding soil conservation program so that the soil of our country may be preserved and built up.

We are pledged to a specific program of tax relief which will permit our job-making machinery to go to work. We are pledged to bring an end to the tired defeatism of this Administration which talks glibly of opportunity and did nothing about it for seven peacetime years.

And what has been the answer of the New Deal to the specific proposals of our platform and the detailed statements of policy I have made on the radio in these recent weeks? We have heard nothing but glittering generalities, ghosts of the dead past and wisecracks. We have heard no answer because my opponent has no answer. We have had no answer because, in truth, as the New Deal itself has said, it wants a government-owned America. It has no other solution.

I say there is a better way. I have outlined much of that way in detail. Ten million returning heroes will demand that better way under the freedom they have fought to win. Under divine guidance they will have here a land of security with freedom and opportunity for all.

'New Dealers' Raise Hands to Dewey Call

By the Associated Press

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 9

Several upraised hands confronted Gov. Thomas E. Dewey at Hinton, W. Va., on Oct. 7 when he repeated his campaign phrase, "I know there's not a New Dealer in the crowd."

Governor Dewey, addressing a crowd from the rear platform of his train en route to Charleston, quizzically remarked when he noticed one upraised hand:

"Is there one? I'll go to work on him."

At that, several other hands shot up.

Dewey Sees Communists Supported by the New Deal

Continued from Page 1

House is that the President will go to New York Oct. 21 to address the Foreign Policy Association, and a similar invitation from the F. P. A. has already gone to Governor Dewey, who has been asked to name any date convenient to him. If both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dewey speak before the Foreign Policy Association, as now seems likely they will, it is probable that their addresses will come nearer to presenting a parallel exposition of their views than anything they have said thus far.

Mr. Dewey himself made the significant observation in his Charleston speech that, if elected, he intended to employ "the help of the ablest Americans of both parties to make sure that the Government's foreign policy is developed on a nonpartisan basis."

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau, indicated today that from here out Democratic campaign strategy would revive the hitherto soft-pedaled foreign policy issue. He issued this statement:

Statement Issued

"Granting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Dewey's present position, which is contrary to the one he held four years ago, means he's now committed to belief in a postwar peace organization, he would find it impossible to effectuate such a policy through the Republican Party.

"Everyone knows that the seniority system prevails in the House and the Senate. In a Republican House and Senate, that would mean the selection of Hiram Johnson (R) of California as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire as Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York as Chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee.

"How could any advocates of world peace hope to succeed under those circumstances?"

Program Outlined

Indicating that more was still to come, Governor Dewey, on the basis of his Charleston program, has now advocated this over-all program:

To put the Department of Labor in charge of a secretary from the ranks of labor and to place under its jurisdiction all government functions relating to labor's interests.

To bring about a lasting peace through international organization with force to back it up.

To expand social security to take in 20,000,000 more Americans.

To guarantee equality of rights to agriculture, labor and business, and for every race, creed, and culture.

To protect the farmer from ruinous prices.

To provide tax relief which will "permit our job-making machinery to go to work."

In his Charleston press conference, a local reporter asked Mr. Dewey if he would "oppose the support of John L. Lewis."

Mr. Dewey's answer was:

Question Academic

"I haven't received it, so the question is academic."

Later in the day Governor Dewey was asked by local newspaper reporters for a statement on "the future of coal mining." In reply he said:

"I have long favored legislation to stabilize the coal industry to prevent a return of ruinous, cut-throat competition which would impoverish the people of the coal-producing areas. With a floor under the industry and the technical advances ahead of us, I am confident of stable conditions for the industry and a living wage for the coal miners commensurate with the hazards of their work."

White House Corrects Error; G. O. P. Paid for Pamphlets

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico, Chairman of the House Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee, indicated yesterday that Congress might be asked to put what he termed "reasonable limits" on its free mailing privileges.

This was the latest in a series of fast-breaking developments following a report filed by Mr. Anderson with his Committee that 13 Republicans had mailed 3,116,000 copies of one political speech at Government expense.

After President Roosevelt quoted the Anderson report in his Thursday radio address, Representative John Taber (R) of New York retorted that "the number of speeches sent out under frank by the Democrats exceeds the number sent out by the Republicans three to one." The New Yorker, ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, gave no specific figures.

The White House, meanwhile, issued a statement saying Mr. Roosevelt inadvertently and "in error" interpolated the word "free" in referring in his address to the printing of more than 3,000,000 copies of the speech by Representative Fred F. Busbey (R) of Illinois. The Busbey speech attributed a "sinister" purpose to the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and declared the "red specter of Communism is stalking our country."

"This was an inadvertence," the White House said of the printing cost, "because the actual paper and printing were paid for by someone, but the mailing of more than 3,000,000 documents was free, under the franks of the 13 Republican members of the Congress. The cost of mailing far exceeded the cost of printing."

Mr. Anderson said, "the free mailing of 3,000,000 copies of one political speech, while not illegal, cannot be defended."

Mr. Anderson said his committee, after the election, would call for a complete record on use of the congressional franking privilege, "to determine if remedial legislation is needed."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Notre Dame defeated Michigan, 35-12, before 86,000 at Ann Arbor.

Five Years Ago

Bobby Riggs subdued Frankie Kovacs, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, as he won Pacific Coast tennis championship at Berkeley.

Ten Years Ago

Dizzy Dean blanked Detroit, 11-0, as Cards won seventh and final game of World Series by greatest margin in Series history.

Randolph Gridmen Subject of Debate

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 9 (AP) — There's another turmoil in Texas. Randolph Field's football team is the subject of the debate, following its 59-0 smothering of Rice and its 42-6 spanking of Texas.

Sports writers, coaches, and fans have joined in the argument over whether such all-star teams should be permitted. Coach Dana X. Bible of Texas says, yes, because gate receipts go to Air Corps Relief.

But Coach Jess Neely of Rice, asked if his team would play Randolph next year, replied: "No, we've built enough morale for one war."

Football Scores

Results Oct. 7

East

Army 59, Brown 7.
Bucknell 16, Franklin and Marshall 13.
Muhlenberg 33, Swarthmore 6.
Lafayette 49, N. Y. U. 0.
Pennsylvania 20, Dartmouth 6.
Pittsburgh 50, Bethany 13.
Rensselaer 27, Union 14.
Brooklyn 37, C.C.N.Y. 6.
Tufts 46, Bates 0.
U.S.C.G. Academy 39, Worcester 0.
Virginia 24, West Va. 6.
Atlantic City Navy 45, Ursinus 7.
Yale 16, Cornell 7.
Harvard 13, Boston College 0.
Miami (O.) 19, Rochester 7.
Columbia 26, Syracuse 2.
Navy 55, Penn State 14.
Connecticut 13, Middlebury 7.
Margon State 47, Delaware State 0.
Villanova 7, Sampson Naval 6.

Midwest

Wabash 27, Wooster 0.
Denison 26, Baldwin-Wallace 13.
Iowa State 59, Doane 0.
Bunker Hill N.A.S. 14, Ottumwa (Ia.) N. A. S. 13.
West'n Michigan 35, Central Michigan 14.
Otterbein 34, Kenyon 13.
Bowling Green 41, Ohio Weslayan 0.
Muskingum 26, Capital 12.
Purdue 33, Illinois 19.
Great Lakes 25, Northwestern 0.
Indiana State 55, Southern Ill. Normal 6.
Wisconsin 21, Marquette 2.
Ohio State 34, Iowa 0.
Michigan 28, Minnesota 13.
Missouri 32, Kansas State 0.
Notre Dame 26, Tulane 0.
Iowa Pre-Flight 12, Second Air Force 6.
Oklahoma 21 Texas Aggies 14.
Tulsa 27, Kansas 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 14, Texas Tech 7.
Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers 13, Rockhurst College 0.
St. Olaf 13, Cornell (Iowa) 0.
Central (Indiana) Normal 6, Franklin 6.
Catawba 34, Newberry 14.

South

Wake Forest 39, Maryland 0.
Clemson 13, N. C. State 7.
N.C. Pre-Flight 13, Duke 6.
Michigan State 2, Kentucky 0.
Mississippi State 56, Milsaps 0.
Tennessee 20, Mississippi 7.
Georgia Tech 28, North Carolina 0.
Alabama 63, Howard 7.
Morris Field (3d Air Force) 22, Ft. Benning 3d Inf. 0.
V. M. I. 6, Richmond 20.
Floride 27, Jacksonville Navy 20.
South Carolina 0, Miami, Univ. 0.

Southwest

Arkansas 6, Texas Christian 6.
Southern Methodist 16, Southwestern of Texas 13.
Randolph Field 42, Texas 6.
Rice 14, Louisiana State 13.
Amarillo (Texas) Army Air 31, Lubbock Army Air 0.

Far West

Ft. Warren 33, Colorado College 13.
San Diego Naval Training Center 14, U. C. L. A. 12.
California 6, Southern California 6.
Washington 40, Willlamette 6.
El Toro (Calif.) Marines 52, Beaumont (Texas) Army Raiders 0.
West Texas State 19, New Mexico 12.

Results Oct. 8

Alameda (Calif.) Coast Guard 18, St. Mary's 0.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 27, St. Mary's (Winona, (Minn.) 6.
Camp Peary 28, Camp Lee 0.
Bainbridge Navy 33, Camp Lejeune 7.
Maxwell Field 62, Kinston (N. C.) Marines 0.
Georgia Pre-Flight 33, Cherry Point (N. C.) Marines 0.
Fort Pierce Navy Amphibs 40, Miami Naval Training 7.
Charleston (S. C.) Coast Guard 14, Chatham Field (Ga.) 0.
220th Engineers, Camp Campbell (Ky.) 19, Fort Knox 7.
Bowman Field 44, 58th Aircraft Engineers (Nashville) 0.
Nevada 25, Arizona State Teachers 6.

Fifth Game

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9 (AP)—Official box score of Sunday's fifth game of the 1944 World Series:

CARDINALS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Litwhiler lf	4	1	2	0	0
Hopp cf	4	0	0	3	0
Musial rf	3	0	1	1	0
W. Cooper c	4	0	0	12	0
Sanders 1b	4	1	1	4	0
Kurowski 3b	4	0	1	3	0
Marion ss	4	0	0	1	2
Verban 2b	3	0	1	2	0
M. Cooper p	2	0	0	0	3
Totals	32	2	6	27	5

BROWNS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gutteridge 2b	2	0	0	1	0
Baker 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	2	5	0
Moore rf	4	0	0	2	0
Stephens ss	4	0	3	1	1
McQuinn 1b	3	0	0	6	0
Zarilla lf	4	0	0	0	0
Christman 3b	3	0	0	0	1
zByrnes	1	0	0	0	0
Hayworth c	3	0	1	12	1
zzLaabs	1	0	0	0	0
Galehouse p	3	0	1	0	3
zzzChartak	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	7	27	6

z—Batted for Christman in 9th.
zz—Batted for Hayworth in 9th.
zzz—Batted for Galehouse in 9th.

Cardinals	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2
Browns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Errors—Stephens, Musial. Runs batted in—Sanders, Litwhiler. Two base hits—Litwhiler, Musial, Kreevich, Stephens. Home runs—Sanders, Litwhiler. Sacrifices — M. Cooper. Double plays—Stephens and McQuinn. Earned runs: Cardinals 2; Browns 0. Left on bases—Cardinals 5; Browns 9. Bases on balls—off Galehouse 1 (Musial) off M. Cooper 2 (Gutteridge, McQuinn). Strikeouts—by Galehouse 10 (Hopp 3, W. Cooper 2, Sanders 2, Litwhiler, Marion, Kurowski); by M. Cooper 12 (Kreevich, Zarilla 2, Galehouse, Moore 2, McQuinn, Christman, Baker, Byrnes, Laabs, Chartak). Umpires—Sears (NL) p., Pipgras (AL) 1b, Dunn (NL) 2b, McGowan (AL) 3b. Time 2:04. Attendance 36,568 paid.

Vera Cruz Wins

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9 (AP) — Vera Cruz, the team that Rogers Hornsby managed for a time early in the season, won the Mexican Baseball League championship. The season ended yesterday.

Mort Cooper Comes Through With Brilliant Seven-Hitter

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9—This big Cooper boy from Atherton, Mo., is finally convincing the American League that he is quite a pitcher. In beating the Browns yesterday at Sportsman's Park, 2-0, to give the Cardinals a 3-2 edge in this closely contested 1944 World Series before 36,568 fans, Mort must have removed any lingering doubters.

Cooper's rise before the American League has been slow and unexplainable. While he has for better than three seasons been one of the leading pitchers in the National League. Going over the 20-victory level on each occasion, he has had only mediocre success in toeing the rubber against the Will Harridge circuit.

Failed Last Year

The hurling end of baseball's famous brother battery started two games against the Yankees in the 1942 World Series and failed both times, although he was charged with only one defeat. A year ago he managed to beat Spud Chandler of New York in one start, but dropped the other. It is common gossip how big Mort has twice failed his league in the midsummer All-Star game.

Cooper not only has looked like a great pitcher in these battles at Sportsman's Park, he may in the end be hailed as the boy who won the key game of this series.

That victory, a brilliant seven hitter, gave the Cardinals a tremendous edge. As the struggle continued this afternoon, they needed just one more triumph to gain back the world championship that they lost to the Yankees a year ago. The Browns needed two wins for their first crown. The Cards can afford to gamble a little. The Browns have their backs close against the wall. One mistake now can mean the Series. And Cooper is the one who put them there.

Yesterday the Brownies, still the people's choice, had runners in scoring position in five of the nine innings, yet could get no one beyond third base. Cooper got McQuinn, the leading hitter of the Series, in the first inning on an easy roller to the infield, with two on. He struck out Moore in the third with Kreevich on second base. He got Galehouse and Gutteridge in the fifth with Hayworth on second. He retired both Zarilla and Christman on called third strikes with the bases loaded in the sixth. And Mort got McQuinn and Zarilla again in the eighth after Stephens had doubled.

Struck Out Side

As if to add insult to injury, Cooper struck out the side in the last of the ninth. That made an even dozen for the day and left him just one short of the Series single game record, established by Howard Ehmke of the Athletics against the Cubs in 1929.

For the second day in a row the home run played a major role in a Cardinal victory. On Saturday it was Musial's two-run four-bagger with Hopp on base in the first inning that started Southworth toward a 5-1 triumph. Yesterday homers by Ray Sanders and Danny Litwhiler provided Cooper with the two big runs. Ray's landed on top of the right field pavilion roof. Danny's carried into the stands in deep right center field.

Once again the Cardinals played a grand defensive game. The box score says they made their first error. But the official scorers could have called it either way.

In taking these two straight, the Cardinals have been on their toes—indeed, have looked for the first time like the club that won the N. L. pennant by a wide margin.

Notre Dame Faces Green In Initial Visit to Boston

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's busiest, best, and by far the most important week end of the 1944 college football season will throb to a thrilling climax next Saturday afternoon when Notre Dame's unbeaten eleven makes its first visit in history to to the Hub to meet Dartmouth at Fenway Park.

It matters not that Dartmouth has been tied by Holy Cross and beaten 20-6 by Penn, or that Notre Dame will be heavily favored. Boston's thousands of subway alumni of the South Bend, Ind., school—and many thousands more—have already assured the game of being a sellout as they thirst for their first glimpse of the team which year after year hovers at or near the top of the national collegiate list.

B. C. at Braves Field

The week end actually begins at Braves Field Friday night, where Boston College, beaten Saturday by Harvard, 13-0, makes its second start against C. C. N. Y. The Dartmouth-Notre Dame game follows Saturday, and on Sunday afternoon the pro Yanks take over at Fenway against George Marshall's Washington Redskins.

Other games locally on the week end find Tufts playing Worchester Tech Saturday in the Jumbos' first home game after three defeats and one victory on the road; and Holy Cross meeting Villanova at Worcester Sunday. Harvard has closed its abbreviated schedule, following its wip over the Eagles, while Brown is probably glad of its open Saturday after its 59-7 mauling at the hands of powerful Army.

Notre Dame Confident

Notre Dame will roar into Boston, confident and hardly disposed to ease off on the Indians even if the opportunity presents itself. The Irish are defending their national collegiate championship, with Army and Navy apparently their only capable challengers. Already Notre Dame has walloped Pittsburgh 58-0 and trounced Tulane 26-0 to remain undefeated, untied, and unscored on.

Unless by some accident the Big Green manages to scare up a point or two, the Irish figure to keep that un-un-un record unsullied. Reports from Philadelphia declared that Dartmouth had improved since their poor showing against Holy Cross, but the "improvement" only allowed the Indians to stagger to three first downs and a total of 97 yards gained rushing.

McKeever in Charge

In charge of the South Benders will be young Ed McKeever, no stranger to Boston. Well remembered is the partnership of Frank Leahy and McKeever, which wrote sports history with the Eagles of Boston College before going to Notre Dame to carry on in the best of Rockne traditions. Leahy is now in the Navy, but McKeever is proving that his genius is not too far removed from Leahy's.

Because of Notre Dame, this game will be one of the day's national leaders. Other headliners will be the clashes between Army and Pittsburgh, Navy and Duke, and the games involving the many strong service teams. North Carolina Pre-Flight, which already has beaten Navy, meets Virginia. Randolph Field, which has crushed Rice and Texas on successive Saturdays, next faces Southern Methodist.

Service Elevens

Other strong service elevens which will hear watching are Great Lakes, Iowa Seahawks, and the highly-regarded and highly-publicized Second Air Force Superbombers.

In the Big Ten Purdue, Wisconsin, and Ohio State each have one victory and no defeats in conference play. Purdue meets the Seahawks Saturday in their sternest test so far. Wisconsin and Ohio State meet at Madison. In the South, Tennessee, Georgia Tech, and Duke loom as the best, while in the Southwest Texas and Rice dominate the roost despite their severe maulings by Randolph Field. On the West Coast Washington appears the best of the college elevens.

Yanks Beaten

In the National Pro League the Yanks absorbed a 22-10 defeat at Fenway yesterday at the hands of the New York Giants and the foot of Ken Strong. The veteran Giant back booted two field goals and two points after, to go with the two touchdowns and safety that his mates picked up. The Boston scoring came on a beautiful 47-yard field goal by Augie Lio and an intercepted pass which John Morelli turned into a touchdown after a 40-yard run.

The Yanks' showed improvement from their first game, but they still lack depth.

Baltimore in Lead

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9 (AP)—The Little World Series shifted sites today, with the Baltimore Orioles holding a 2-1 game margin as they squared off in the fourth game with the Louisville Colonels of the American Association.

The International Leaguers were forced to go 14 innings at Louisville yesterday to take a 7-4 decision and their second game in succession after the Colonels had won the series opener Friday night.

Takes Hawaiian Post

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 9 (AP)—Harry Cooper, golf professional at the Golden Valley Club here for three years, has announced he has resigned to become professional at the Oahu Country Club in Honolulu, Hawaii.

He said he expects to leave for Honolulu early next month.

National Football League

Western Division

Teams	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst
Green Bay	4	0	0	117	48
Cleveland	2	0	0	49	35
Detroit	1	1	0	25	41
Card-Pitt	0	2	0	37	64
Chicago Bears	0	2	0	35	61

Eastern Division

New York	1	0	0	22	10
Philadelphia	1	0	1	59	38
Washington	0	0	1	31	31
Boston	0	2	0	17	50
Brooklyn	0	2	0	21	33

Results Oct. 8

Cleveland 19, Chicago Bears 7.
New York 22, Boston 10.
Green Bay 34, Card-Pitt 7.
Detroit 19, Brooklyn 14.
Philadelphia 31, Washington 31.

Games Next Sunday

Washington at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Card-Pitt at Chicago Bears.
Cleveland at Detroit.

In The DUGOUT with Rumill

Cards Move Ahead

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9—The complexion of this Series has been as changeable as New England weather. The Browns, who have never ceased being the under dogs, are good enough to beat the Cardinals that stumbled through September and the first three games of this World Series. But even their closest admirers are forced to admit that Luke Sewell's Cinderella boys are not up to taking the Red Birds who rolled up a commanding lead in the first half of the flag race and who on Saturday and Sunday moved ahead in this classic.

* * *

Except for the home run balls he threw to Sanders and Lithwiler, Denny Galehouse pitched winning ball yesterday. It was a tough break for him that he happened to be in there when Mort Cooper was having the best day he ever had against the American League. Denny had 10 strikeouts, a record which needs no apology, and in four early innings pitched himself out of holes.

* * *

What has hurt the Browns more than anything in the last two days has been their apparent lack of a climax punch at bat. They can get men on base, but here their attack seems to stall. Sewell saw 10 runners left stranded on Saturday and nine yesterday, only one run coming across in that time. George McQuinn was the boy with the climax punch for a while. But Cooper stopped him cold on Sunday. Just the same, the Brownie first baseman early today remained the batting champ of the classic with a .428 average, or six out of 14.

* * *

There can be no doubt that this has been a pitcher's Series. The five-game composite box score showed 39 hits for the Cardinals and 33 for the Browns, totaling 72. But the pitchers of both teams have piled up the fine sum of 78 strikeouts. Probably the greatest single-inning fanning exhibition of this Series took place when Cooper, bearing down to protect his 2-0 lead, got Byrnes, Laabs, and Chartak, all pinch hitters, on third strikes in the last of the ninth.

* * *

Marty Marion continues to stand out as the leading individual fielding star of the Series. You have to see him to appreciate him. And few onlookers appreciate him because, as has been written here a few times before, he makes everything look routine, no matter how difficult the chance may be. Vern Stephens, the Brownie shortstop, has hustled in this classic, and yesterday came up with three hits. But the fellow's reputation as an all-around shortstop is suffering out at Sportsman's Park because of Marion's remarkable play. To be blunt Marty is showing him up. The Cardinal star has had 20 assists in five games and at least 10 of them were real difficult.

* * *

Despite the total of 72 hits in the series so far, only one regular on each contender has soared above the .300 level. For the Browns, there is McQuinn at .428. High man for the Cardinals is Stan Musial at .368. Stan has seven out of 19, for most number of hits. The Red Birds now lead the home run derby, three to one. Had cooper realized he would come so close to Ehmke's strikeout record, he probably would have been more careful in one of the early innings. But you never know those things.

* * *

This Series, like all others, will have to have its goat. The picking this time, though, may be a little difficult. Had the struggle ended yesterday, Chet Laabs would probably win by a majority vote, with his two hits in 13 tries for a poor .154 pace. But Don Gutteridge, at a .167 gait, was not far behind. On the Cardinal side, neither Johnny Hopp nor Whitey Kurowski has done as well at the plate as you expect them to do.

* * *

While Marty Marion is Mr. Defense in this Series, to Hopp goes the honor of making the greatest catch. His running down of Gene Moore's liner to the right of center field in the first inning of Saturday's game stands out as the fielding gem. Johnny leaped high against the barrier and made the catch. Ball players say it was the turning point of that contest.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	39¾	39⅝	39¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Alleghany Corp	8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	5	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
Alleg pr pf	2	52¼	52	52	—1
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	17	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
Allen Indust 3•4g	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
Allied Kid 1a	2	16	16	16	
Allied Mills 2e	2	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
Allied Strs 1	17	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	3	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	115	115	115	
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
Amal Leather	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	2	104½	104½	104½	+1½
Am Airlines 1½g	9	79¼	79	79	
Am Bank Note .80	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	26	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	2	90	90	90	
Am Can pf 7 †	60	179¾	179	179	— ¾
Am Car & F 2½e	2	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
Am C & F pf 5¼e	2	86	86	86	
Am Chicle 4a	40	123¾	123	123¾	+ ¾
Am Colortype .60	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	7	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Am Distil	6	26	25½	25½	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Am Export L 2	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Am & For Pow	21	4	4	4	
Am & F P 2 pf	12	20⅞	20	20	— ¾
Am&FPS7pf51¼k	1	92	92	92	—1
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	2	36	36	36	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	72	72	72	— ¼
Am Ice	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Am Internat .20e	5	8½	8½	8⅜	
Am Invest III .60	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Locomo ¾e	32	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ¾
Am Locom pf 7	3	99	97	97	—2¼
Am M&Fdy .80	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Am M&Met 3•4e	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Am Metal ¾e	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Am Pow & Lt	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Am P&L S6 pf	6	55½	54¾	55	
Am P&L S5 pf	9	48⅝	48	48	— ⅞
Am Rad&StS .30e	31	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	20	15⅝	15¼	15½	
Am RM pf 4½	† 400	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	† 220	31¼	30¾	31¼	+1¼
Am Smelt & R 2	8	42	41¾	41¾	— ¾
Am Snuff pf 6 †	10	149½	149½	149½	+2½
Am Smelt&R pf7†	80	158¾	158	158	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	15	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
Am Stores 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	2	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	163¾	163⅝	163¾	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	5	68	67¾	68	+ ⅝
Am Tob B 3a	10	68⅜	68	68⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	† 190	148½	147	147	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	11	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
Am Viscose 2	6	46½	46	46	— ½
Am Wat Wks	63	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
Am Woolen	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	3	93	93	93	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¾e	62	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
AnaconW&C pf3	† 240	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Angles Copper ¾e	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
APW Paper	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Arch-Dan M 2e	5	54⅝	54½	54½	— ½
Armour & Co	27	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
ArmstrongCork2¾e	4	45¼	45	45	
Artloom Corp .30e	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Assd DryGoods3¾e	15	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	90	102	101¾	102	+ ½
Asso In pf 5 †	10	106	106	106	+ ⅜
Atch T & S F 6	11	67⅜	66½	66⅝	—1
Atch T & S pf 5	3	96½	96½	96½	
Atl Coast L 1½e	5	39¼	39	39	—1⅛
Atl Refining 1e	5	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	60	114	113¼	114	+1
Atlas Corp ½e	16	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	— ⅞
Aust Nichols	2	11	10⅞	11	
Aust N pfA3½k †	1	75	74	74	—2
Aviation Corp .10e	48	5⅛	5	5	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	13	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	7	15⅞	15	15	— ¾
Barker Bros ½e	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
Bargor & Ar	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Barber Asph ¼e	3	24¾	24¼	24¼	—1
Beech Airc 1g	31	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	35	35	35	
Bell Airc 1e	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	4	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
Ben L Lp pr pf 2½	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
Best Foods 1e	21	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	17	64½	63⅛	63¼	—1⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	126¼	124	124	+1
Bigelow-Sanf 1¼e	1	50	50	50	—1
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Blumenthal pf7 †	40	109	109	109	
Boeing Airplane 1e	8	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¾
Bond Strs pf 4½	5	117	116⅞	117	
Borden Co 1.20e	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	40	40	40	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
Bridgeport Br 1	9	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	10	40½	39½	39½	—1
Bristol-Myers1¾e	1	52½	52½	52½	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	8	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Brown Shoe 2	1	43	43	43	
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	60	63	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	19	11½	11	11⅛	— ¼
Budd Mfg5½pf5 †	330	71⅞	71	71	
Budd Wheel ¼ae	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	3	18	18	18	
BurlingMills 2.10e	21	24¾	23⅞	24¾	+ ⅞
BurrAddMach.55e	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Bush Term ¼ae	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Bush TermBpf3k †	760	50¾	48½	50	+2¾
Butler Bros .45e	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Butte C & Z ¾ag	2	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Byers AM pf 7 †	10	82	82	82	
Calif Pack 1½	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	11	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Campbell Wy ¾ae	5	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Can DryGAle ¾ae	2	20¼	29¾	29¾	— ½
Canad Pacific h½e	29	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	35	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
Cap Adm pf 3 †	30	49	49	49	—1
Caro C & O 5 †	*30	113	112½	113	+1½
CarpenterStl 1¾ae	1	31¾	31½	31½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	49¾	49½	49½	— ½
Celanese Cp 3-70†	17	35⅜	35	35	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	122½	122½	122½	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	103	103	103	
Celotex Corp ½e	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	150	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	11	21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
Cent Foundry	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	30	113	112½	112½	— ½
Cent R R N J	8	11¾	11	11	— ⅞
Cent VioletaS1½e	2	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas 3	5	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Certain-teed pf †	40	113¾	113½	113¾	— ¼
Champ P&F pf6 †	1	113	113	113	— ½
Checker Cab	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¾
Ches Corp Va .80	2	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	17	46¾	46¼	46½	— ⅜
Chi & EdIll 1•2g	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Chi & E Ill A 2e	7	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Chi Grt Wpf17•ak	6	22½	21⅞	22¼	— ½
Chi Mail Or .45e	16	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
Chi & No West	9	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Chi & NW pf .15e	13	45¾	45¾	45⅝	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	12	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Childs Co	3	3	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	8	93	92⅛	92⅛	—1¼
City Invest (new)†	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	4	34	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
Cluett Pea 1¾e	4	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	10	148½	148½	148½	—1
Coca-Cola A 3 †	20	63¼	63	63¼	+1¼
Colgate-Pim ½ae	4	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Collins & Aik ¾ae	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Col & South †	20	18¼	18¾	18⅜	+ ¼
Col&South 1pf †	150	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	3	33	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	62	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	87	86⅞	87	+ ⅜
Colum P pf 2¾	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Comm Credit 2	7	42⅜	41¾	41¾	— ¾
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	53	48½	48	48	— ½
Comi Solvents .30e	70	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	5	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
Com'with&South	26	1	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k†	3	87¾	87½	87½	— ½

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 446,915
1944 volume to date 200,895,177
1943 volume to date 230,433,991

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	27	27	27	
Consol Cigar 1½e	10	30⅛	29¼	29½	— ½
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	10	97	97	97	
Cons Copper	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Conc Edison 1.60	27	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Cons Edis pf 5	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Cons Film pf ¾ak	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	8	32½	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	14½	14½	14½	
Cons Vultee 2	21	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	109	108	109	
Container Corp ¾ae	3	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½ae	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	81	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	3	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Cont Steel ¾ae	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
Cooper Bess pf3 †	60	45	43	43	—1
CopperweldStl .80	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
Con'wdSt pf2½ †	10	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	90	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	2	61¾	61	61	— ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	179	179	179	
Cornell-D-E .60e	4	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Coty Inc .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Interna †	5	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	28	26	25¼	25½	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	30	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	4	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Crosley Corp ¾ae	10	24¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅞
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	6	36⅛	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
Crucible Steel 3g	7	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅝
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	80¼	80	80	— ½
Cuba R R pf	† 320	24¾	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅝
Cuban-A Sug .40g	*10	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	1	29	29	29	
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
Curtis Publishing	15	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	36	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Davison Chem 1e	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	30	112¼	111½	111½	
Decca Record 1.20	3	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Deere & Co 2e	4	43⅜	43	43	— ½
Del & Hudson	6	32⅝	31⅛	31½	—1
Del Lack & West	22	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅜
Detroit Edi 1.20	14	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	40	41	39½	39½	—1¾
Diam Match 1½	3	33	32⅞	33	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
Dixie Cup ½e	*3	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	— ⅜
Dixie C A 2½ †	100	47¼	47	47	
Doehler Die 1¾e	5	41	40⅞	41	+ ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	11	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	7	68¼	68	68¼	— ¼
Dow Chem 3	2	127	126	126	—1
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	42¼	42	42¼	— ¾
Dunhill Int	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
du Pont de N 3¾e	5	155¾	155	155	—1
du Pont pf 4½	*2	125⅜	125	125⅜	+ ⅜
Eagle Pich L .45e	10	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
Eastern Air L	8	39	39	39	
East S Stl .20e	2	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	2	47¼	47	47	— ⅛
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite1¾e	5	45⅝	45½	45½	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1e	16	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	5	92	91	91	—1
El Storage Bat 2	4	44½	44	44	— ¼
EmersonElMfg.55e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	30	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
EPSS5½pf5½pf	† 150	101½	100¼	101½	+1¼
Eng PS S6 pf6	† 80	103½	103¼	103½	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	1	1	1	
Erie R R 3½e	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
Erie R R pf A 5	6	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
EvansProducts 3ae	2	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	43¼	42	42½	— ½
Exchange Buf .35e	3	37⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	25	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
Fed Lt & Trac 1	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	10	103	103	103	
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	2	22⅝	22½	22½	
Fed MotTruck .40	7	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	10	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ¾ae	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	16	50¾	50	50⅝	— ⅛
FirestoneT&R1¾e	14	50¾	50	50⅛	— ⅝
First Nat Strs2½	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
Flintkote .45e	18	23⅜	22½	22⅝	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	20	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	6	15	15	15	+ ¼
Food Mach 1.40	1	61	61	61	— ½
Foster Wheel ¼ae	8	23½	22¾	23	— ½
FostWh6pf 1½ †	20	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Francisco Sugar	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
FruehaufTpf4½ †	10	113	113	113	— ⅛
Gabriel Co ½ae	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gamewell 2¾e †	110	45	44¼	45	+1⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ae	7	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	130	54½	54⅛	54½	+ ½
Gen Am Inv 1g	9	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	7	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze 30e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Gen Cable	10	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	8	17½	16½	16⅝	— ⅝
Gen Cablepf5½k †	410	100½	100	100	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	153	153	152	+ ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	36	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	2	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	26	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
Gen Motors 2½ae	43	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅞
Gen Out Adv ½e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Gen Pub Service	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	3	56	55½	51½	— ¾
Gen Real&Ut(new)	76	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	180	90	88¾	89½	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½ †	150	105	105	105	
Gillette Saf R .60	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	*20	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	*1	98	98	98	
Glidden Co .90e	6	24	23½	23½	— ¾
Gobel Adolf	16	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	30	120	118½	118½	—1½
Goodrich BF 1½e	13	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	7	103½	103½	103½	
Goodyear T&R 2	7	49	48½	48½	+ ¾
Gotham Hosiery ½g	1	17	17	17	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	51	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Granby Con M 15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Grand Union ½e	1	19	19	19	
Granite C S .175e	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	10	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	17	40⅞	40½	40½	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Green H L 2a	1	52½	52½	52½	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	154	154	154	
Grevhound Corp 1	18	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	15	22⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅞
Guantan Sugar	6	6	6	6	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	54	54	54	—1
Gulf Oil 1a	7	47	46⅝	46¾	— ⅜
Hack W pfA13¼ †	70	28	28	28	— ½
Harb-Walker 1	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
HatCpAmpf6½ †	20	105¾	105	105¾	+ ⅜
Hayes Indust ¼ae	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	29	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
HazelAtlasGl5 †	160	107½	106½	106½	— ½
Hecht Co .30e	*3	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
Hercules Motor J	5	22½	22	22	—1
Hercules Powl½e	5	4	3¾	4	—1
Holland Furn 2	7	44½	44½	44½	
Holly Sugar 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Homestake Min	6	43¼	43	43	— ½
Houd-Hers A 2½	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	5	17	16½	16⅝	— ½
HoustonL&P 3.60	6	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	— ¼
Houston Oil	33	11⅜	10⅞	11	— ¼
Howe Sound 1½ae	11	34¾	34	34	— ¾

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	55.6	Prev. day	55.5
Month ago	53.2	Year ago	49.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	27¾	27¼	27¾	
Hudson & Man	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
Hupp Motor	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	2½	29½	29½	
Illinois Central	19	17	16½	16½	— ½
Ill CentralLL 4 †	110	62⅝	62½	62½	+ ½
Ill Cent pf	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅞
Indust Rayon 2	1	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 4½e	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Inger-Rand pf6 †	10	165	165	165	
InspirisPw&Lt 1.20	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Insuransh ctfs .20a	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
InspiratCopper ¾ae	14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	130

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Urges Allies Share Axis' Foreign Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. (ret.), War Shipping Administrator, urged today that under the peace terms the United States and other maritime countries share the overseas commerce of the Axis nations in order to "develop additional trade and make use of additional shipping facilities."

In an address prepared for the opening session of the National Foreign Trade Council convention, Admiral Land said:

"The overseas commerce that these (Axis) nations had prior to the war could be carried on ships of the United Nations, one-third going to the United States and two-thirds to the European nations interested in maritime commerce."

Admiral Land also suggested that Axis nations be "forbidden for a number of years to come to have any merchant marine excepting only that strickly necessary for inland waterways and coastwise operations."

Urges Shipbreaking Industry

Asserting that an excess of ships will exist when "normal conditions are restored," Admiral Land advocated establishment of a shipbreaking industry "to scrap such vessels as are no longer required in an orderly manner and to the best advantage of the entire maritime industry."

"It is not my feeling that we should scrap any of the war-built vessels," he said; "perhaps some of the obsolete, 20-year-old cargo ships that have been in service for many years can be scrapped."

Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, told delegates that without a proper flow of goods and services and provision for equal access for all to the world's natural resources "no peace organization will be able to do the complete job the world needs.".

Justice to overrun peoples and countries, he said, "comes ahead of any consideration of economic adjustment for enemy countries" in the postwar period.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Registration of 1,400 delegates from all sections of the country to participate in the thirty-first National Foreign Trade Convention which opened today at the Hotel Pennsylvania was cited by Eugene P. Thomas, president, National Foreign Trade Council, as evidence that American business is seriously concerned with the place of foreign commerce in our postwar reconstruction.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman, Committee on International Economic Policy, and chairman of the board, Chase National Bank, will preside at the foreign trade reconstruction luncheon Wednesday, according to the revised and now completed program of the convention. Clark H. Minor, chairman of the council's Reconstruction Committee and president, International General Electric Company, originally scheduled as a speaker at the reconstruction luncheon, will speak instead at the World Trade Dinner Wednesday evening. George W. Wolf, president, United States Steel Export Company, will speak at the luncheon.

The final program also lists Roger L. Dixon, R. L. Dixon & Bro., Dallas, chairman of the American Cotton Shippers Association, as a speaker, not previously announced, at the second general session Tuesday morning.

World Monetary Issues

Monetary stabilization proposals and projected plans for an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were among the issues to be weighed at the opening sessions today, with many of the country's outstanding foreign trade bankers taking part.

A third highlight will be the Far East session this evening. It is expected that Stanley K. Hornbeck, recently appointed Ambassador to The Netherlands, will participate. William P. Hunt, president, William Hunt & Company Federal, Inc., and Vernon Lee Whitney, director, Standard Vacuum Oil Company, will be speakers.

Among the speakers scheduled for other events at the convention are:

Senator James E. Murray of Montana; George Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Mexico; Representative Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts; Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; James A. Farley, chairman of the board The Coca-Cola Export Sales Company; Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, president, American Bankers Association, and vice-chairman, National City Bank of New York; Representative Emanuel Celler of New York; Charles P. Taft Director, Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, Department of State, and Amos E. Taylor, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

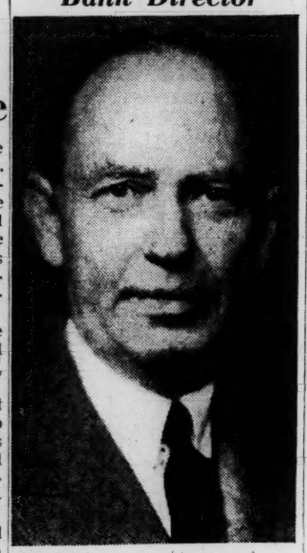
Utility Stockholders Approve Refinancing

CHICAGO (AP)—Commonwealth Edison Company stockholders approved at a special meeting a refinancing program through which the utility will retire $98,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds.

Under the program the company will use present cash resources to reduce I 3½ per cent bonds from 98 to 75 million dollars. This remaining 75 million, together with the entire issue of 80 million of Public Service Company of Northern Illinois 3½ per cent bonds, will be redeemed through sale of a new refunding issue of 155 million of Commonwealth Edison 3 per cent bonds. These will be designated series L.

The Edison 3½ per cent bonds to be retired are due in 1968 and are redeemable now at 105, Chairman Charles Y. Freeman reported. The Public Service 3½'s, also due in 1968, are redeemable now at 105½.

Bank Director



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Jeremiah Milbank

Elected a director and a member of the executive committee of the Chase National Bank, Mr. Milbank previously served as a director of the bank from 1921 to 1934. He is also a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Southern Railway Company, American Express Company, American Surety Company, and Western Union Telegraph Company.

U. S. Exports For 8 Months Break Record

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—August exports were valued at $1,200,000,000, slightly more than in July but 17 per cent less than the record figure of last May, the Commerce Department reported today.

Total value of exports for the first eight months of 1944 was $9,606,000,000, a record. These totals included Lend-Lease shipments, but not shipments to American forces abroad.

Lend-Lease exports in August were $940,000,000, slightly more than in July but 19 per cent below last May. The Lend-Lease total for January through August was $7,674,000,000.

General imports (arrivals) of merchandise in August amounted to $302,000,000. For the second straight month this figure is less than the corresponding month of lats year. However, general imports for the first eight months of 1944 were running about 22 per cent above 1943.

Imports of merchandise entering consumption channels during August were valued at $297,000,000, about 10 per cent under the average of the first seven months of the year.

General imports of newsprint were valued at $11,049,000, compared with $13,506,000 in July, which was the high mark for the year so far.

Economic Planning to Engird French Foreign Trade Policy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The French Provisional Government in Paris announces its decision to denounce all existing commercial accords, including custom privileges with other countries.

The government statement adds that the new rates will be fixed in relation with changed exchange rates and with the new financial situation.

France, thus, will regain her tariff freedom and will completely modify her custom tariff. This measure follows a previous government decree of July 12, 1944, which temporarily abolished all custom duties and fiscal taxes on important goods in order to stimulate the importation of badly needed agricultural and industrial products to France.

There is obviously some difference in the French government's arguments for the first and second trade decrees—the abolishment of custom duties being only a "temporary and extraordinary" measure.

However, it appears that in announcing a new trade policy, the Government of the Republic is aiming much farther than just to adapt insufficiently high custom duties to the new devaluated exchange rate.

There can be little doubt that the new French trade regulations will be brought into line with the "directed economic policy" and the "economic planning" which General Charles de Gaulle promised to the French people in his Lille speech.

We may expect a French foreign trade organization which will contain at least some distinctive elements of the Russian Foreign Trade control.

Socialist Trend

Elimination or strict limitation of free trade transactions between France and the outside world will be brought about not only by the strong Socialist trend in French public opinion, but by difficult trade conditions as well.

In the last prewar year, 1938, French imports amounted to 45,981,000,000 francs (approximately $1,150,000,000) and the exports to Frs. 30,586,000,000 ($765,000,000). The deficit of the trade balance of Frs. 15,395,000,000 ($385,000,000) was covered partly by France's invisible exports (interest, payments for services, tourists) and partly by export of gold bullion.

Today, France has still considerable assets abroad and French deposits in gold and securities in U. S. A., Great Britain and Canada are evaluated at more than $3,000,000,000. However, even these large funds will probably be quickly exhausted during the French reconstruction period, while visible and invisible exports will be very low, indeed, during the first postwar years.

After World War I, French economy was able to quickly resume its production and the reconstruction of the davastated departments could be carried out in the relatively short period of three to four years. This time, French economy has been thoroughly plundered by the Germans and has been heavily bombed and destroyed by the Allies. Although technical progress may shorten the period of recovery, at least a lengthy and painful period of adaptation must be foreseen.

During the time of German occupation, French industry had lost every contact with the world market. It can be assumed that French exports dropped to approximately 50 per cent of their prewar volume. Moreover, 70 per cent of all exports went to Germany and were a complete loss for the French economy. There were some commercial exchanges with Switzerland, Belgium, Spain. Germany credited the French exporters with Reichsmarks which were blocked on the Franco-German clearing account. At the end of 1943, the credit balance in favor of France amounted to almost Frs. 100,000,000,000 ($2,000,000,000).

Planned Enterprise

French economic reconstruction will be a planned enterprise with the French state exercising actual control over the key industries and attempting "to direct the economic effort of the entire nation for the benefit of all" (General de Gaulle at Lille). France's trade relations with foreign countries will play a vital role in bringing into France needed raw materials and machinery for the restoration of her industry. Imports from the United States will rank first among the purchases of the French. The French government will closely supervise foreign trade activities in order to hasten economic recovery and to avoid unnecessary spending of foreign assets.

The American-British row about the priority to establish trade relations with French business firms which was started by an article in the London Daily Mail, attacking American businessmen in uniform, appears, therefore, premature and unnecessary. Trade with France in the near future will be strictly government-controlled and will leave little, if any, room for private initiative. Almost two years after the liberation of French North Africa, where economic conditions on the whole had deteriorated less than in metropolitan France, private trade relations with nations abroad are still reduced to a trifle, by far the larger amount of commercial exchanges being transacted through government channels.

Willis Would Scrap Farm Laws for Fair Price Guarantee

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Raymond Willis (R) of Indiana has proposed the early scrapping of existing farm legislation in favor of a new basic law guaranteeing "fair prices" to growers along the principles of the twice-vetoed McNary-Haugen bill.

A member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Senator Willis said he would seek its support for a survey of the entire agricultural program after Congress reconvenes Nov. 14.

Senator Willis proposed legislation under which:

1. The Government would guarantee by support prices the cost of production at a fair profit for basic commodities like wheat, corn and cotton produced within bushel or bale quotas representing an allocation of the nation's essential needs for food and fiber.

2. Farmers would produce above their quotas "at their own price risk instead of being forced to pay penalties for overproduction."

Senator Willis told reporters the rewriting of farm law should be coupled with a new inquiry to determine the middleman's profit on agricultural commodities.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market last week continued smartly its rise of the previous three weeks, so that it is now back almost to the highs of last August and chartists say that the Dow-Jones industrials have broken through the "resistance level" of round 146½-147½. Volume, furthermore, improved on the rise. It was better last week than the previous week, reaching a million shares on Thursday, when the week's smartest advance took place, and in the Thursday rise volume picked up each time prices advanced, and died off when they lagged.

Leadership was good, with Steel in the forefront a good part of the week. Also the market was broad, involving a large number of groups. Monday's rise featured aircrafts again, also the steels, perhaps on hopes that Little Steel wouldn't be revised before election. On Thursday coppers and steels were up, on Friday merchandising shares and again aircrafts.

Rails helped lead the advance most of the week. Principal immediate boost to them seemed to be the request of the carriers that 1942 rate increase be allowed to go back into effect on Jan. 1. Story is this. In 1941 there was a wage increase. In 1942 there was a 5 per cent freight rate increase to help pay for it, to net some $300,000,000.

In 1943, war brought the railroads so much prosperity that the ICC cancelled the increase temporarily but it goes back in effect next Jan. 1 (but the ICC can decide to continue the cancellation of the increase). Thus rail rates are now on a pre-war basis.

Meantime a second wage increase was granted by the President last December, retroactive to the spring of 1943. And the rail labor people are backing steel labor in their request for higher wages, which obviously would mean after that a third increase in railroad wages.

Railroad net operating income has been sliding. For August it was only $101,000,000 against $132,000,000 in August 1943, and this is the 18th month to show such unfavorable comparison. However, better comparisons are due for the fall due to the dates on which the wages were increased and the freight increase was rescinded.

Railroads' Earning Outlook

Rail earning outlook is intimately related to the question of whether there will be a business let-down after the war. For instance, the end of gasoline and tire rationing would take away passengers and short-haul freight, and the return of ships to the coastwise and intercoastal trade would take other business away. Both of these, however, appear likely only in the distant future.

New York banks' third quarter statements showed general declines from the record-breaking second quarter in deposits, loans, securities, cash, and total resources, because these totals are now largely determined by Treasury financial operations and the third quarter ended in between the Fifth and Sixth War Loans.

The big volume of new corporate financing continued. The New York Federal Reserve Bank reported that "a preliminary compilation of the new issues publicly offered or privately placed during the month of September indicates that the month's total of $442,000,000 was the largest of any month in nearly eight years." A good deal of this is rail refunding at new low rates.

Wheat continued upward to make gains of round 20 cents in the last month, the fastest rise since the "inflation scare" of 1933.

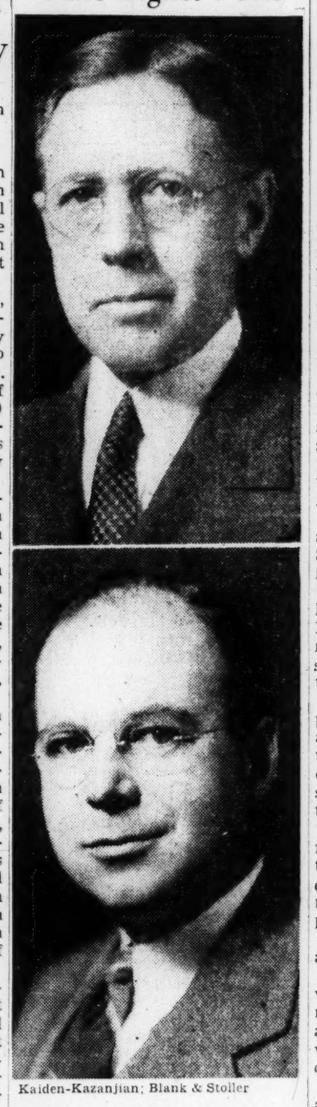
No. Amer. Aviation Claims Record Aircraft Output

KANSAS CITY, Kas. (AP)—The production of 30,000 airplanes by North American Aviation, Inc., since the invasion of Poland in September, 1939, was announced by J. H. Kindelberger, president of the company.

Mr. Kindelberger said the production constitutes a world's record for volume production of aircraft during that period of time. Besides the 30,000 planes, the company also produced an equivalent of 6,535 more planes in spare parts, he stated.

Aircraft produced by North American includes the trainer series, the O-47 observation planes, Mustang fighters, Mitchell bombers, and B-24 Liberator bombers.

Take Higher Posts



Kaiden-Kazanjian; Blank & Stoller

Above: H. T. Dyett, president of the Rome Cable Corporation, elected chairman of the board, and below, A. D. R. Frazer, secretary of the company, who has been promoted to the presidency. Mr. Dyett was formerly president of the Rome Wire Company and the General Cable Corporation.

Postwar Building Plans Reach Total Of $4.4 Billions

NEW YORK (AP)—Postwar construction plans under way or completed by Sept. 30 totaled $4,438,190,000, according to Engineering News-Record figures submitted to the committee on postwar construction of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

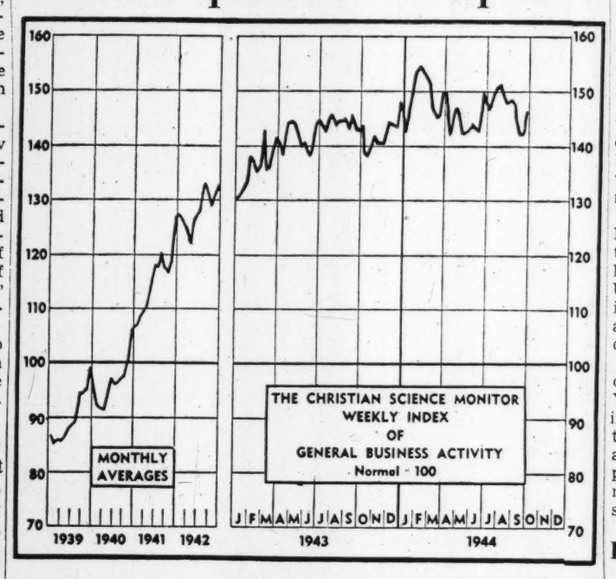
The total represents a gain of 103 per cent or $2,253,113,000 during the past six months, the engineering publication's report shows.

The gain, however, "indicates much slower progress than is necessary if the nation is to have $15,000,000,000 of postwar projects ready for bids by July 1, 1945, as deemed essential by the committee to permit a healthy resumption of construction activity in the first year of peace," the committee states.

Of the projects included in the report, public works plans total $4,068,791,000, while privately-financed projects total $369,399,000.

"The small volume of private projects reported is a cause of widespread concern," the committee says, because under normal peacetime conditions in the past, privately-financed work has supplied two-thirds of the total volume of construction.

Monitor Index of Business Closes September on Uptrend



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded a further increase in the last week of September, closing the month at a higher level than at the beginning. At 146.1 (prel.), for the week ended Sept. 30, the index registered compared with 144.9 for the previous week and 143.6 for the corresponding week of last year.

The advance in the index for the week reflected a further increase in bank debits outside New York City, inasmuch as the gain in miscellaneous freight carloadings was offset by a decline in electric power production.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted to seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sep.30.* 1944	Sep.23, 1944	Oct.2, 1943
Combined index	146.1	144.9	143.6
Bk debits outside NYC	187.5	184.0	178.1
Elec power production	126.5	127.5	132.9
Misc carloadings	124.3	123.3	119.7

*Preliminary.

N. Y. Group Has Plan To Create Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Reduce taxes on industry and remove local obstacles to production and the New York metropolitan region will contribute its quota of jobs needed to reach the goal of full national employment, the Regional Plan Association asserted here today.

Briefly, industry within a 50-mile radius of Manhattan would be able to supply approximately 5,600,000 jobs—10 per cent of the national goal—if these two obstructions are eliminated, the Association declared in a report entitled "The Economic Status of the New York Metroplitan Area in 1944."

The report, parts of which have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, stresses the vital importance of employment in the basic economic activities—those lines of employment in near-by New York, New Jersey and Connecticut producing goods and services for people living outside the region.

It holds that for every 100 persons employed this way, 215 additional jobs are created within the region for men and women engaged in the professions, personal service, construction, local transportation and the utilities.

As far as the country and the region are concerned, incentive taxation wolud stimulate new industry, it asserts, but to make the new industry come to this metropolitan area to stay, the cost of labor, materials, transportation and property must be lowered.

By making the prospect an inviting one, the Association says, regional business men should take a tip from Southern industry which successfully wooed the bulk of the textile industry.

This area, for one reason or another, has never developed an industry which could hold its own regionally with the automobile industry in Detroit or the rubber industry in Akron, and the Association holds that if it is to do so, it must go out its way to do it.

Forecast Adds 500,000 Bales To Cotton Crop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — The Agriculture Department today forecast this year's cotton crop at 11,953,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with a forecast of 11,483,000 bales a month ago, 11,427,000 bales produced last year, and an average production of 12,455,000 bales in the ten years 1933-42.

The Census Bureau announced that 3,984,761 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, had been ginned frmo this year's crop to Oct. 1, compared with 5,749,745 bales a year ago, and 5,006,307 bales two years ago.

The condition of the crop was reported by the Agriculture Department to be 79 per cent of a normal on Oct. 1, compared with 75 a month ago, 72 a year ago, and a ten-year Oct. 1 average of 68.

The indicated acre yield was forecast at 284.6 pounds, compared with a forecast of 273.4 pounds a month ago, 253.5 pounds last year, and a ten-year average of 226.9 pounds.

Anglo-American Oil Pact Is Opposed By Western Producers

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — The interstate oil compact commission has recommended that the United States Senate refuse to ratify the Anglo-American oil agreement, now pending in committee.

The commission, closing a three-day meeting, took action after a full day of discussion, during which more than a dozen speakers opposed the agreement.

At a luncheon given by Gov. Robert S. Kerr, George A. Hill, Jr., president of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, attacked the agreement as unconstitutional. Oil company representatives and others voted unanimously to oppose the agreement.

Petitions were circulated after the luncheon and officials indicated representatives of the Oklahoma oil industry would be asked to sign them and send them to members of the Senate.

Ralph T. Zook, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, said the petroleum agreement between the United States and Great Britain, if ratified by the Senate, might be another path to Federal control over oil.

Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, New York, said there was need for an international agreement as a step toward balancing world trade after the war but declared the present Anglo-American agreement "is faulty in its language and should be clarified."

Florence Stove Acquires Cavalier's Range Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Acquisition of the electric and gas range business of the Cavalier Corp. of Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Florence Stove Co. has been announced here.

R. L. Fowler, president of Florence, said it was part of his company's postwar expansion plans. R. T. Frazier, Cavalier vice-president, said his concern would withdraw from the range field and concentrate on furniture and metal-working lines.

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For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Secret Army of Belgians Prepared Way for Allies

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—A secret army formed in Belgium in 1940 furnished the core of an underground force of 50,000 that rolled into action a month ago ahead of the Allied advance.

Even before the overall-uniformed troops began their guerrilla warfare, 400 separate teams totaling 5,000 men and women had carried out widespread sabotage on road, rail and telephone communications.

A cadre of officers gave the army shape and it grew under a general known only as "pygmalion."

It has now been disclosed that "General Pygmalion" was Lt. Gen. Jacques Pire, that a constant stream of instructions were radioed by the Belgian Government in London to the forces, and that the signal for the sabotage teams to start was given in a BBC radiocast June 8.

Pygmalion was a mythological sculptor who carved an ivory maiden, Galatea, which later became endowed with life. General Pire was Pygmalion to a military "Galatea."

It was to General Pygmalion that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in mid-July sent his congratulations for the sabotage accomplished against communications.

Under a mask of secrecy and subterfuge the army had an official name, "L'Armée Secrète." The Germans knew there was an army of sorts and it went under several names after Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot by order from London constituted the officer group into a formal army in 1942.

A year later Belgium was divided into five areas each with its own command and with 60 landing grounds to care for parachuted personnel material, radios and other supplies.

Bad weather in July prevented the dropping of further arms to the force which on D-Day was 50,000 strong.

Under the eyes of the Germans, 60,000 overalls were manufactured early this summer as uniforms. When the forces went into action they wore Belgian colors which had been dropped by parachute, giving them military status.

To help the sabotage teams, technicians were carried from England and dropped by parachute. When explosives ran low the teams stole from quarries and from German ammunition dumps.

The saboteurs were commanded not to engage in guerrilla warfare. The army was forbidden to engage in sabotage, and behind both were teams of men ready to move in behind the Germans to repair enemy demolitions as quickly as possible especially in the ports.

From June 8 on the Saboteurs destroyed or damaged 59 road and rail bridges, 600 rail sites, 26 telephone exchanges, 140 engines and 484 freight cars, as well as thousands of gallons of oil and gasoline.

The army has accounted for 10,000 prisoners, including three generals, but, say Belgians here, its losses have been heavy.

Strike Vote Threatens Darkness in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations employees of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company voted 936 to 686 in favor of calling a strike to protest a War Labor Board denial of a wage increase, Walter E, Taag, National Labor Relations Board Regional Director, has announced.

Mr. Taag said Dayton Light and Power Company workers approved a "sympathy" srtike by a 312 to 248 voted. Employees of both companies are members of the C. I. O.-Utility Workers Organizing Committee.

Thousands of Romanian Jews Succumb in Cruel Deportation

BUCHAREST, Romania, Sept. 9. Delayed. (AP)—Fifteen thousand Romanian Jews passed on during their deportation from Bessarabia and Bukovina provinces during the early days of the Russian-Romanian war, Charles Kolb, delegate at large from the International Red Cross at Geneva, said here today.

Mr. Kolb said that efforts to aid the 150,000 deportees had been the biggest job of the war for the Red Cross in Romania.

Romanian officers were ordered to carry out the evacuation to Transnistria, Russian territory north of Odessa then held by Romanian forces. They did a job apparently modeled on the most striking examples of Nazi cruelties to Jews.

Mr. Kolb said the 15,000 passed on either during the trip or from ill treatment and starvation in camps after their arrival. He said 800 children succumbed in one camp alone, at Mogileff, during December, 1941.

Sealed Freight Cars

The Jews were loaded aboard sealed freight cars for the long journey and many who did not pass on were placed in camps at Odessa, Tiraspol, Balta, Rabnitsa, Tulcin, Jurine, Mogileff, Chandeffski, and Smerinka. The best camp was at Smerinka, but all were bad, he declared.

Mr. Kolb visited all the camps and subsequently succeeded in getting 6,000 orphans and 2,000 adults returned to Romania. These the Red Cross tried to rescue by getting them to Palestine via Bulgaria and Turkey. Mr. Kolb said it was extremely difficult to get a simultaneous agreement from both Turks and Bulgars on the technical details of the journey. He said the Gestapo at Svilingrad, on the Turko-Bulgar frontier, murdered 300 Polish Jews who arrived there en route to Palestine, and the overland route was then abandoned for the sea journey from Constanza and Istanbul.

Mr. Kolb said the Antonescu Government allowed unscrupulous officials at Constanza to handle details of the Jews' departure. They demanded as high as 3,000,000 lei (approximately $5,000) for "exit visas." The Jews, he said, were then placed aboard small vessels, greatly overcrowded and sometimes kept at sea for weeks awaiting Turkish permission to enter the port or British permission for entry visas into Palestine.

Baptists Also Persecuted

Of eight such shiploads sent, one was sunk by what apparently were two Romanian patrol boats. Among the passengers were 300 of those rescued from the Tranistrian camps.

How many of the original 150,000 Jews the Romanians deported are still living was altogether unknown, Mr. Kolb said. The last report arrived after Russian reoccupation of the territory. It did not give figures, but said the Jews are now receiving good treatment.

The Antonescu regime, overthrown by King Mihai, also persecuted Romanian Baptists, Mr. Kolb said, and of the 3,000 of them, most who could be found were imprisoned on trumped-up charges for no better reason than they refused to adhere to the Orthodox Catholic Church to which most Romanians belong. Since the change of Government they have all been released.

Allied Leaders Visit Stalin To Discuss World Affairs

Continued from Page 1

ister and Mr. Eden came in at 11:45 a. m., today. They were met at the airport by Commissar Molotov, Ivan M. Maisky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Andrei J. Vishinsky, Soviet representative on the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, and members of the Russian Army General Staff.

A Russian band played "God Save the King," and then the Soviet hymn. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden stood at attention as the anthems were played.

It was a gray day but the sun came out for a few minutes as the Prime Minister reviewed a march of crack troops of the Moscow garrison.

Mr. Molotov was the first to greet the Prime Minister. He took off his hat and broke into a wide grin.

Mr. Churchill clasped his hand and shook it briskly as the two men met for the first time since Tehran.

Mr. Eden was beside Mr. Churchill and he moved forward. When Mr. Molotov saw him he beamed and the two foreign secretaries shook hands.

Through interpreters Mr. Churchill and Mr. Molotov exchanged greetings.

W. Averell Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, and Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the U. S. military mission to the Soviets, were the Americans in the greeting party.

Well-Kept Secret

Mr. Churchill's arrival in Moscow for a second time during the war to see Marshal Stalin and Commissar Molotov was a well-kept secret.

The airport ceremony was closed to all except official guests.

As the big Rolly Royce from the British Embassy hurried the Prime Minister through Moscow along Gorki Street, however, it attracted much attention.

"Who was that?" asked many a Russian.

There was nothing official from the U. S. Embassy on what part the United States would play in the conferences. Mr. Harriman said he had nothing to say.

In London it was announced that Ambassador Harriman would represent the United States in the conference, which Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee described as a sequel to the meeting at Quebec between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Attlee told Commons:

"Marshal Stalin, who was unable to accept the invitation to go to Quebec, welcomed this opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary so soon afterward."

Mr. Attlee added the meeting had the fullest approval of the U. S. Government."

May Discuss Poland

London dispatches said it was believed there that a wide-open Anglo-Soviet rift over Poland's future was a major motivating factor in the Churchill-Eden trip.

Their departure came only a few days after an impasse had been reached in British-backed efforts to effect a reconciliation between the Polish exiled government of Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk on one hand, and Russia and the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Liberation Committee on the other.

The seriousness of the Polish diplomatic situation was underscored by Mr. Churchill in his address to Commons Sept. 28 when he made it clear Britain would support Premier Mikolajckyk but cautioned the members against "violent words" which might endanger the task of carrying out "our special responsibility toward Poland."

He said at the time that "it would be affectation to pretend that the attitude of the British Government, and I believe of the United States Government, toward Poland is identical with that of the Soviet Union" and expressed hope a solution would be found "on which to rest a lasting structure of European and world peace."

Canada: 65th Thanksgiving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 9—The Dominion of Canada today observes its 65th consecutive Thanksgiving Day.

The day has been set aside by the Governor General in Council for general thanksgiving to God for the blessings bestowed on the people of Canada during the year. It is a general holiday and services are held in many of the churches.

Thanksgiving Day is not on the same date each year. It is set by the Governor General in Council about the end of each July, and on August 4 last, the King, through Judge T. Rinfret, Deputy Governor General, issued the proclamation. It reads:

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God in his great goodness to vouchsafe many blessings this year to the people of our Dominion of Canada—those at home and those serving on the sea, on land and in the air in the waging of righteous war in which Canada is engaged,

"We, therefore, considering that these blessings vouchsafed to the people of our Dominion of Canada do call for a solemn and public acknowledgement, have thought fit by and with the consent of our Privy Council for Canada to appoint Monday the ninth day of October next as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings with which the people of the Dominion of Canada have been favoured during this year; and we do hereby invite all our people to observe the said day as a day of general thanksgiving."

Usually the day has been associated in the main with harvests and churches of many denominations are decorated accordingly with sheaves of growth of the fields. The time at which the day is set bears this out. In these years of war it is more closely related in the minds of the people to the tremendous struggle for the survival of freedom and religious worship.

Truman Declares G. O. P. Data Errs

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., Oct. 9 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, in a week-end speech here accused the Republican national standard bearers of "demagoguery and chicanery" in current campaign speeches, and said it would be serious and dangerous "to take a chance on creating distrust with our allies by placing an inexperienced leader" in the White House.

Senator Truman, in a speech prepared for delivery before the American Legion Fair here at which he has appeared annually since 1934, said the Republican standard bearers had made garbled quotations from a speech delivered by President Roosevelt Oct. 5, 1937, had left words and sentences out of their proper context and have deliberately misrepresented the facts.

He also charged that the reports and recommendations of his investigating committee "have been garbled and have been made to appear as partisan criticism of the Administration, when in fact the Committee efforts were in cooperation with the Administration, and for the welfare and benefit of the fighting men of the country."

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Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
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FLOWER BULBS
For Winter Flowers in your homes, for Spring Flowers outside—plant now!
Large Assortment—Best Quality
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FLORALIA FLORIST
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

Martha McQuade Shop
Street Dresses
Dresses for afternoon or evening
Suits
Coats
Fur Coats
Furs
You'll find them all in styles that are "decidedly different."
McQUADE INC.
844 ELM STREET

Coats—Coats—Coats
Largest and Most Complete Stocks of Fine Winter Coats in all New Hampshire. For the Finest Coats, It's
PARISEAU'S
The Style Center of New Hampshire

All Wool Jackets
Large Variety of Fine Plaids
All Wool
50% New Wool—50% Used Wool
Horsehide—100% Wool Plaid Lined
Sheepskins—Best Quality
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street

YOUR WINTER COAT IS HERE!
Whether you are a junior or a matron—whether you are going to buy a semi-dress Chesterfield or a luxuriously Fur-Trimmed Dress Coat—in our greatest selection in five years.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store

Furniture Cleaned
Made to Look Like New
Will Not Harm Fabrics
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Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
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JENNEY
Batteries recharged—tires checked
Cars greased—oil changed.
Let us help you take the best care of your car.
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
BROOK and ELM ST. MR. HALEN, Prop.

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
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French Transformations
Our Specialty
Extra curls made to order
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Mary's Beauty Shop
18 HANOVER STREET STREET FLOOR

Rhode Island

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Fuel and Range Oil
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More than 120 Years of Service
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(drug store)

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HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands
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ST. JOHNSBURY

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands
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A Modern Floral Establishment to Serve Your Every Need in Flowers.
16-18-20 PRINCE STREET
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VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON *(Continued)*

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Serving Arlington and Alexandria
"Quality Dairy Products"
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HAYMAN'S NEW FASHION SHOP
"Home of Smart Ladies' Wear"
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The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
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Quality Merchandise Reasonably Priced
PENNEY'S
J. C. PENNEY CO., INC.
IN ALEXANDRIA
King Street Near Washington

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"Dependable" Dry Cleaning Repairing, Altering, Storage
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COLONIAL HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
MABEL TAYLOR
a complete beauty service
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AGENTS SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM
Alexandria *Alex. 0473*

NEWPORT NEWS

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Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
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BIG STAR Super MARKETS and LITTLE STAR STORES
MODERN FOOD MARKETS
Conveniently located throughout
VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
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Granby Street, Corner Main

COFER'S INC.
124 College Place
Interior Decorations
New and colorful slip covers will protect your precious upholstered furniture or revise a drab room.
PHONE 27167

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VEGETABLES—FISH
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Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

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When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
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Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry Street Dial 8331

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

BLUE RIDGE GARDENS
Complete Landscape Service
H. B. WHARTON, Owner
R. F. D. 4, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
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"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

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Dependable Merchandise
ASSOCIATE STORES
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Pt. Pleasant West Union
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THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
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MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
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Vitamin D Milk
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A Merchandising Service That Enables You to Buy with Confidence

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
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"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
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Old Shoes Made to Look Like New
SQUARE DEAL SHOE SHOP
Patsy Nash, Prop. Ph. 2661

Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING—HEATING
NU-ENAMEL
You can't do better—
You might do worse
Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"
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"Makings" for Lunches that Children Like
At ALLMAN BROS.
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GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
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(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.

ZORIC *"Zoric System"*
Phone 9189
1041 16th Street

The Style Shop
New Location
1005 4th Ave.

ART LINEN SHOP
Shop of Exclusive Departments
- LINENS
- LINGERIE
- ACCESSORIES
- INFANTS' WEAR

309-11 Ninth Street

WHEELING

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
MRS. FLORENCE D. STROMBERG
714 Hawley Bldg. Tel. Wheeling 2655
Also Department for Men

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4390, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
Fire, Auto, Etc.
RUTH J. MERRITT
40 Ottawa St. No. T. 4-7194

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRYSON GRAHAM CO., LIMITED
Upholstering a Speciality
Ottawa's oldest department store

ACME OFFICE SUPPLIES LIMITED
TELEPHONE 2-1177 • 2-1178
C. B. Snelling, President
250 SLATER STREET

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
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Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
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Next to Elgin Theatre

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 — 831 BANK ST. 7-0488

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Dial 8-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage
Telephone 5-4928

Read's
61 SPARKS ST.
Dresses, Coats and Sportswear

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Why Waste Gasoline?
Let us check your motor
CAMPBELL MOTORS (OTTAWA) Ltd.
180 Slater Street

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
300 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
The Citizen Publishing Co., Limited

JAMES HOPE & SONS, LIMITED
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ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

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CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
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FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
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Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
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Harper Method
Specializing in
HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands
D. W. MacMILLAN
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Mrs. M. Dudley Beard
Representing
Beauty Counselors of Canada Limited
341 St. Clair Ave., West, Toronto — Telephone Kingsdale 5282

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
169 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7990

RIGHT HATS at RIGHT PRICES
Edna Slack
3374½ YONGE STREET, TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

QUEBEC

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In Montreal It's
✦MORGAN'S✦
for British Imports of
DINNERWARE
TARTANS
MUNRO TWEEDS
and OTHER WOOLLENS
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
GET OLD DUTCH CLEANS 69 MORE SINKS PER CAN
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Fur Coats
Made to Order
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

COAL FUEL OIL
COAL
COKE
FUEL OIL
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas, Exclusive of U. S. Forces
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9832. 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Fltz 4651

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1150 St. Catherine Street West

Charlotte GOWNS
DRESSES SELLING
$15.95 up
1353 Greene Ave., nr. Sherbrooke
Westmount Fi. 7773

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Angaur (äng-our')—Island of the Palau group.

Bidault, Georges (zhôrzh bē'-dō')—Minister of Foreign Affairs in Gen. de Gaulle's Paris cabinet.

Castrén, Orhu (ôr'-hoō kas'-trān') — Finland's new Premier.

Ito, Masanori (mä-sä-nō-rē ē-tō — even accent) — Naval commentator of the Japanese news agency, Domei.

Martola, Maj. Gen. Armos (är'-mōs mär'-tō-la) — Finland's Deputy Foreign Minister.

Scheldt (skĕlt) or **Schelde** (skĕl'-dē)—River of Holland.

Ubachsberg (ü'-bäks-bĕrĸ) —Siegfried Line city above Aachen, Germany.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Drava (drä'-vä)—River on the Yugoslav - Hungarian border.

Dukla (doō'-klä)—Pass in the Carpathians, gateway between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Haapsalu (häp'-sä-loō)—Estonia's third port.

Ösel or Oesel (ů'-sĕl)—One of the key islands guarding the Baltic Sea approaches to Riga, Latvian capital.

Orsova (ôr'-shô-vō)—Town in southern Romania, on the Romanian-Yugoslav frontier.

Slatina (slä'-tē-nä)—Town of Yugoslavia, near the Hungarian border.

Uzsok (oō'-zhôk) — Key pass through the Carpathian Mountains.

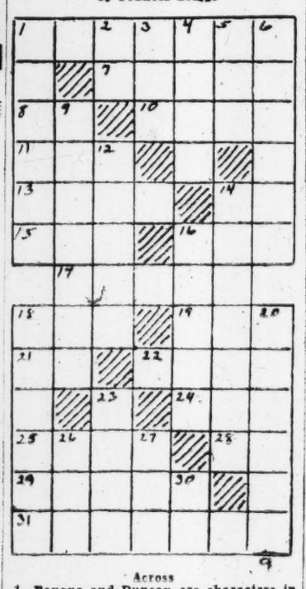
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Paper From Bamboo

Paper made from bamboo may become common because of a new process discovered in the United States; bamboo grows in tropical America as much as 18 feet a year and matures in four years so an unlimited supply may be produced.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Banquo and Duncan are characters in what Shakespearean play?
7—What novel by Herman Melville is a record of his sojourn in Marquesas Islands?
8—Lord (abbr.).
10—What is first word of a child's well-known counting-out rhyme?
11—To hang downward.
13—Who is a friend of Antony in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra"?
14—What is one of States having wild rose for its flower (abbr.)?
15—Edge.
16—Frosty.
17—If you raised Embdens, they would be what?
18—A footlike part.
19—Highest note of gamut is what?
21—Forward.
22—What was name of one of Fingal's dogs?
24—Conclusion.
25—What is a heavy metallic element?
28—Debtor (abbr.).
29—A vire is what?
31—What is a symbol of hope and promise?

Down
1—Who was "The Poet of the Sierras"?
2—Where was Katharine Hepburn born (abbr.)?
3—Apart from the common or regular?
4—What is a weapon much used in fencing?
5—Twice five.
6—What do you call the time of highest strength, vigor, or bloom?
9—Who is heroine of the Franklin's Tale in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"?
12—What is a fleshy, many-celled fruit with a core (pl.)?
14—Sweinm Björnsson is President of what country?
16—What is a river of southeastern France?
18—What tree has handsome foliage and grows very rapidly?
20—Which of the apostles was brother of Simon Peter?
23—What is an Italian seaport on the Adriatic?
26—Epoch.
27—The Donets is a tributary of what Russian river?
30—Weather Bureau (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley

Today's Quotation

May I reach
That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony.

—George Eliot

Daily Anecdote

A Good Sign

During the height of his career, there was seldom a week which did not bring forth new stories about the economy of Harry Lauder, all of which the great comedian welcomed with open arms and a great thankfulness for the publicity they provided.

Once when Mr. Lauder returned to London after a tour, he was greeted by a group of reporters, who escorted him to a cab stand near Waterloo Station and requested him to pose standing by a cab and pointing to a sign displayed in its window.

"Now give us a great big smile," begged the photographer, when the comedian had been properly posed.

Mr. Lauder didn't read the sign, and its significance did not dawn upon him until the following day when he examined the picture in the newspaper. The sign read: "Great Reduction in Fares."

In Lighter Vein

Life on Main Street

Husband: "I don't understand why some people object to having children in their house."

Wife: "I'm sure I can't. Now don't forget to reprimand Willie for breaking the window downstairs and making chalk marks all over the concrete walk."

New Way

First Neighbor: "I wonder if his bride is a good housekeeper."

Second Neighbor: "I'm afraid not. The day I dropped in she was trying to open an egg with a can opener."—Chicago Tribune.

Did You Ever Wonder

If It Is Possible to Mount Wood Veneer on Metal Surfaces Successfully?

Ordinary glues are not satisfactory for mounting wood veneer on sheet metal, the two surfaces being too dissimilar in character. However, a new adhesive, known as Pliobond, has been developed by Goodyear, which makes the feat possible.

Pliobond is spread on the sheet of steel, aluminum, or other metal, the layer of wood put in place upon it, moderate heat and pressure are applied for a quarter of an hour. The wood veneer can be as thin as 1/48 inch, and will bond so securely that the combination of wood and metal can be bent into any desired shape, and can be cut with metal shears or stamping press without harm.

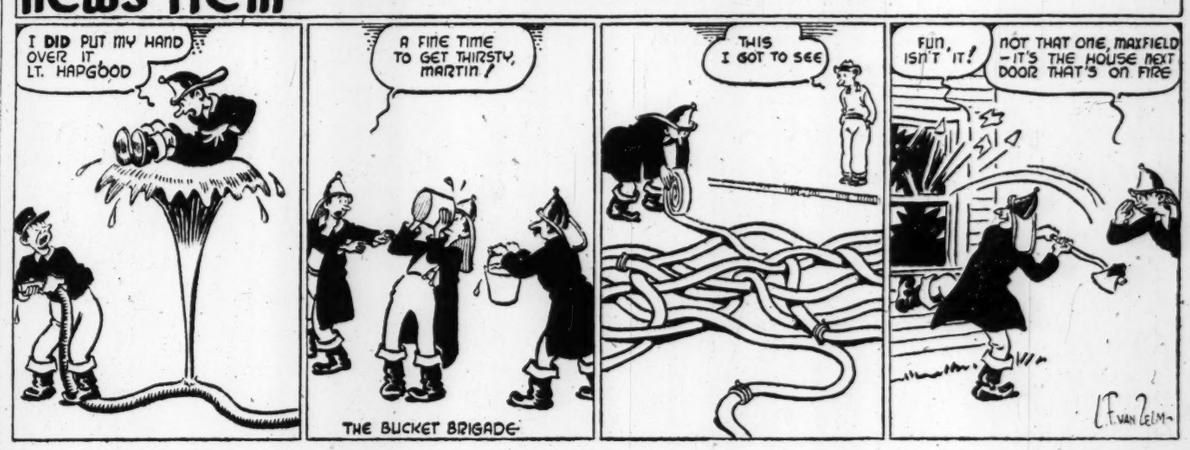
Among the possible uses for wood-veneered metals are wall paneling in offices and dwellings, aircraft cabins, and extra light weight cars for streamlined passenger trains.

How "Maraschino Cherries" Got Their Name?

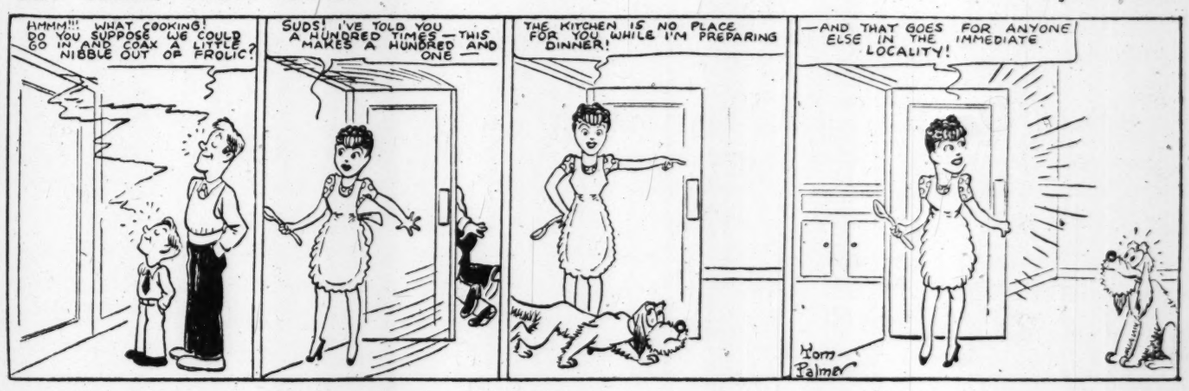
Mrs. H. A. Smith, of Des Moines, writes: "My daughter and I would like to know the derivation of such a difficult—and, for us—undescriptive name as Maraschino cherries." The name comes from the marasca cherry, a sour cherry of Southern Europe, and (incidentally) is pronounced maraskeeno—not marasheeno.

W. P. K.

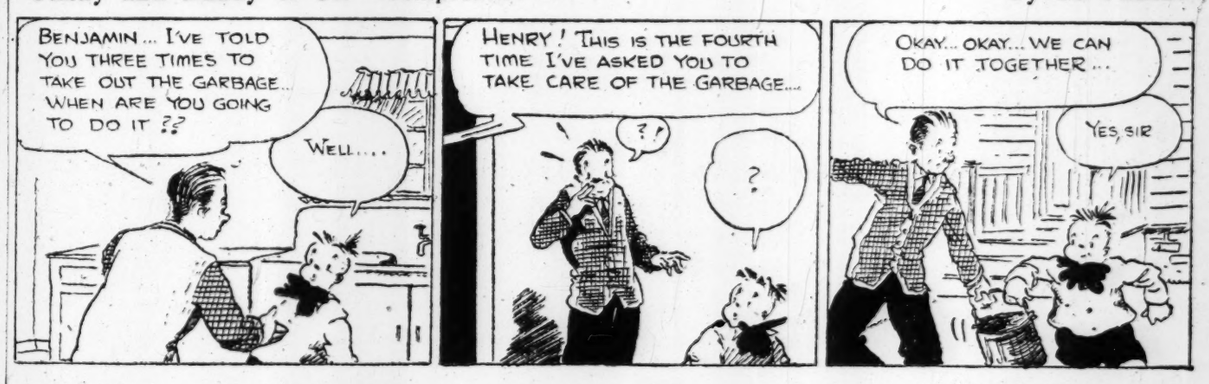
NEWS ITEM— JUST TO MAKE EVERY ONE CONSCIOUS OF "FIRE-PREVENTION WEEK."


I DID PUT MY HAND OVER IT LT. HAPGOOD
A FINE TIME TO GET THIRSTY, MARTIN!
THIS I GOT TO SEE
FUN, ISN'T IT!
NOT THAT ONE, MAXFIELD—IT'S THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR THAT'S ON FIRE
THE BUCKET BRIGADE

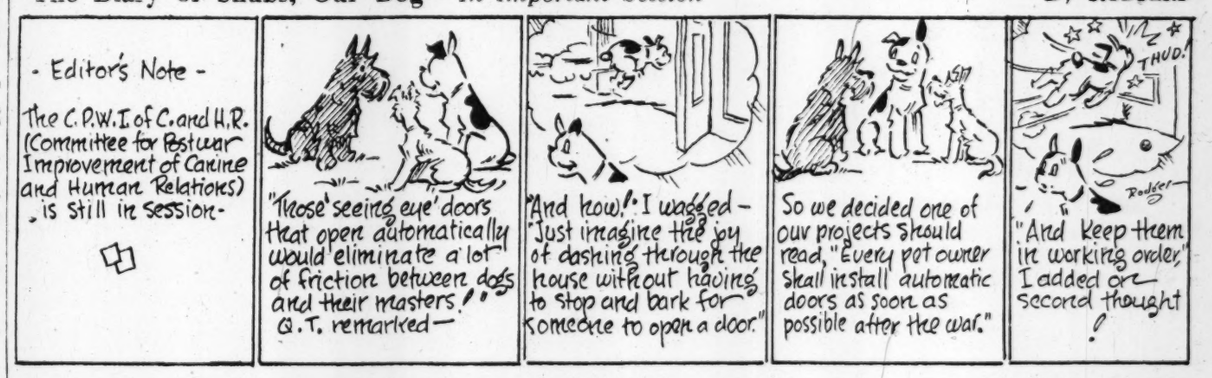
The Taffles—*Kitchen Police* — By Palmer


HMMM!! WHAT COOKING! DO YOU SUPPOSE WE COULD GO IN AND COAX A LITTLE NIBBLE OUT OF FROLIC?
SUDS! I'VE TOLD YOU A HUNDRED TIMES—THIS MAKES A HUNDRED AND ONE—
THE KITCHEN IS NO PLACE FOR YOU WHILE I'M PREPARING DINNER!
—AND THAT GOES FOR ANYONE ELSE IN THE IMMEDIATE LOCALITY!
Hom Palmer

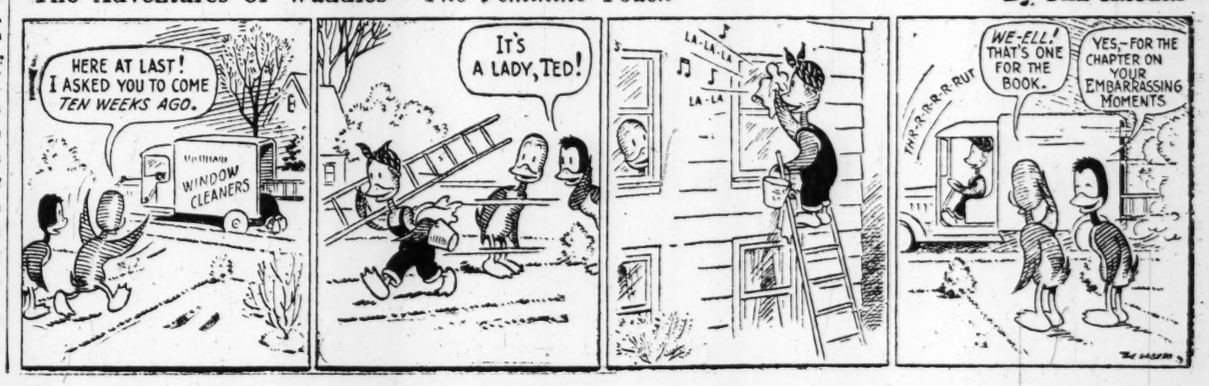
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Compromise* — By Le Pelley


BENJAMIN... I'VE TOLD YOU THREE TIMES TO TAKE OUT THE GARBAGE... WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO DO IT??
WELL....
HENRY! THIS IS THE FOURTH TIME I'VE ASKED YOU TO TAKE CARE OF THE GARBAGE...
?!
?
OKAY... OKAY... WE CAN DO IT TOGETHER...
YES, SIR

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Important Session* — By Rodgers


- Editor's Note -
The C.P.W.I. of C. and H.R. (Committee for Postwar Improvement of Canine and Human Relations) is still in session-
"Those 'seeing eye' doors that open automatically would eliminate a lot of friction between dogs and their masters!" Q.T. remarked—
"And how!" I wagged— "Just imagine the joy of dashing through the house without having to stop and bark for someone to open a door."
So we decided one of our projects should read, "Every pet owner shall install automatic doors as soon as possible after the war."
THUD!
"And keep them in working order," I added on second thought!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Feminine Touch* — By The Hagers


HERE AT LAST! I ASKED YOU TO COME TEN WEEKS AGO.
WINDOW CLEANERS
IT'S A LADY, TED!
LA-LA-LA
WE-ELL! THAT'S ONE FOR THE BOOK.
YES,—FOR THE CHAPTER ON YOUR EMBARRASSING MOMENTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

It Is One World

Observing the spontaneous and nation-wide tribute to Wendell Willkie, one recalls the words of Ezekiel:

> And they, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear, (for they are a rebellious house,) yet shall know that there hath been a prophet among them.

As Americans today acknowledge the works and prepare to realize the vision of Woodrow Wilson so will they come to value the service and follow the foresight of Wendell Willkie. May they do so without similar painful lessons!

Seldom have the American political skies seen a more meteoric career. He came first to national attention as the outstanding and effective champion of business in its challenge to Federal regimentation. When some enthusiasts mentioned him early in 1940 as a Presidential possibility the idea was scoffed at: "The head of a big corporation! Ridiculous!" But soon it was apparent that here was no ordinary big businessman; here was a liberal political philosopher and student of American history—and one possessed of the popular touch.

Then came the Willkie clubs. The man captured the imagination of amateur politicians and ordinary folks looking for fresh ideas. The fall of France and America's rude awakening to the world crisis helped. The amateurs achieved the "impossible" at Philadelphia, and Wendell Willkie, almost an unknown and a Democrat six years before, became the Republican candidate for President. He made a whirlwind campaign. Laboring somewhat under the "Wall Street" label, handicapped by impulsiveness, and trying to carry the whole speechmaking burden, he met defeat, but with the largest vote ever received by a loser.

But the campaign demonstrated his bigness. A man of smaller vision might not have discerned the world situation; a man of smaller patriotism might have sought to make political capital out of opposition to the President's foreign policy. But to win the Presidency by dividing the country and denying his own principles was a price Wendell Willkie would not pay. His visit to Britain and his support of Lend-Lease consolidated American opinion and helped prepare the Nation for the task which faced it after Pearl Harbor.

Later Mr. Willkie fulfilled the role of patriotic opposition by pertinent and constructive criticism. His trip to the Middle East, Russia and China he made a national service and his report on it, "One World," disclosed him as an anti-imperialist, more forward looking on world organization than the President himself. It was also clear that in domestic affairs he cared more for civil liberties than for vested interests.

Could he have won the 1944 nomination by more tact, less candor? He couldn't, because it wasn't in him. He preferred to make the hardest test, for he felt that unless Republicans in the Midwest would support his views, there would be no assurance of the postwar settlement he considered essential. Never was he bigger than in defeat in the crucial Wisconsin primary.

Many will be tempted now to feel that the Nation has been deprived of a leader who, possibly standing outside public office, would yet serve America as Hamilton and Clay, Bryan and Root served it. Especially in the field of effective international cooperation they find it hard to believe that anyone else can speak with equal vision and courage, warmth and power. But clearly it was not a task for one man. It is one world, and Wendell Willkie's discovery will sooner or later be repeated universally. His friends can honor him best by speeding the process of education.

Hats Off to the "Temps"

The chief enemy on the American waterfront, where transports laden with troops and freighters filled with munitions have been casting off daily for the past three years, has not been the sneaking saboteur, as during World War One, but carelessness.

A report from New York that the Coast Guard has brought about 1,500 convictions for smoking on piers and wharves and aboard ships in New York harbor is an indication of the danger, and of this organization's value. Only 14 per cent of all waterfront fires have been caused by smokers, whereas smoking is blamed in a much higher percentage of cases elsewhere.

Not a little of the Coast Guard's fine record is due to the Temporary Reserve, made up of thousands of civilians who give up at least 12 hours a week to this vital work of the port-security forces. The "Temps" deserve a cheer.

End of the Beginning

One of Winston Churchill's famous war phrases finds clarifying application to peace as completion of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference is announced. The end of this meeting is "the end of the beginning" in the battle for world order. The "beginning of the end" lies somewhere on the other side of some future conference among the heads of state, President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and the British Prime Minister, and possibly Chiang Kai-shek.

The text of the Dumbarton Oaks draft, now formally released for publication, adds up to a good beginning.

It is true that the formation of the "security council" leaves action against aggression firmly in the hands of the big Powers. But it is important that the "security council" does not intend to settle disputes among nations. Its function is to insist on peaceable settlements by disputants. Only after peaceable methods have failed, and the dispute threatens a breach of the peace, is it intended that the "security council" shall take steps.

It may be admitted that in the event the "security council" votes to apply sanctions against a nation resorting to arms, small-power neighbors of that nation may have to face some economic losses and even some political risks. But these losses and risks could hardly be so dangerous as in a world where the unbridled use of force was still permitted. Moreover, when the world peace organization is complete it may well include provisions for easing such strains.

Though there is a tremendous popular appeal in this subject of small Powers vs. big Powers, there are still more critical problems to be solved among the big Powers themselves. Some of these questions hinge on the varying attitudes of the Big Three toward the small nations, but others bear directly on the good faith of the big Powers toward one another.

It is now plain that this can be advanced by meetings on the highest level, in which national leaders can sound out one another and exchange their views in the atmosphere of good will which great common achievements in war have created. This is not to say that the building of peace is a job for three or four architects in personal and private consultation. But it is to remind ourselves of the exploratory nature of Dumbarton Oaks.

Dewey at Charleston

Those who expected Governor Dewey to duplicate in West Virginia the spirited, slashing rejoinder he made in Oklahoma to President Roosevelt may have been disappointed. Yet it was an incisive, hard-hitting speech.

In dealing with the Roosevelt relation to Communism, Mr. Dewey cited startling figures showing that there are 55 Federal corporations or agencies having 27 billions in assets, and that one-fifth of American manufacturing plants are owned or operated by the Government. Presented as confirmation of his charge that Assistant Secretary of State Berle had said that the Government would "gradually come to own most of the productive plants" in the United States, these figures must have alarmed many citizens.

Some persons on second thought will realize that these are wartime figures and will question Mr. Dewey's whole argument. The impression he created is extreme. Mr. Berle's full statement reads more like a defense of free enterprise than an approach to Communism, and Congress has already set up plans for selling the war plants. Yet some plants probably will be retained indefinitely. Moreover, plans for more T. V. A.'s, the extension of Lend-Lease, and other activities can be cited as examples of Government in business.

While political scientists do not define such things as Communism, the average American senses a trend toward collectivism—and distrusts it. Mr. Dewey should be more accurate, but he is correct in contending that the Communists welcome this trend.

In this speech Mr. Dewey developed a new point—criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's handling of war production. In view of his own failure to foresee war, he was somewhat unfair in charging a belated start with the War Resources Board, but he did score fairly and heavily in recounting the series of war production agencies Mr. Roosevelt tried in 1940 and 1941. And he hit a vulnerable spot in attacking fumbling, disjointed administration.

The Republican candidate would do well to dig even more deeply into this part of the record and to outline more specific correctives. One of his chief attractions is an organizational sense which has been sadly lacking in Washington these many years.

Germans to Be Armed for Guerrilla Warfare—News Item

The Voting Age

The Wide Horizon

By F. M. Brewer

Election returns in November will include, for the first time in the history of the United States, a count of ballots cast by 18- to 20-year-old voters. Under a State constitutional amendment adopted in 1943, citizens of Georgia who have passed their eighteenth birthdays will go to the polls as voters in this year's national election. Their addition to the electorate of a solidly Democratic State will not affect the outcome, but their participation in choice of the next President will be of national significance as marking a trend toward enfranchisement of younger men and women.

Eight resolutions for amendment of the Federal Constitution to lower the voting age are now pending before the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate. These committees also have before them three proposed amendments to abolish the Electoral College and provide for choice of the President by direct vote of the people. Should any one of these latter proposals become a part of the Constitution, a rapid enfranchisement of 18-year-olds could be expected to follow. Any State which failed to grant the ballots to its younger citizens, after a few other States had acted, would suffer a loss of influence in choice of the country's Chief Executive.

* * *

Chief backing for a change in the voting age is found among teachers in the public schools. Educational organizations have been urged by the *Journal of the National Education Association* to give their full support to both State and national action to give the young a voice in choosing government officials and determining public policy. The argument of educators is that the training high-school pupils receive today amply prepares them to vote intelligently, and that a gap of several years between leaving school and exercise of the franchise tends toward a loss of the interest and enthusiasm which they are prepared to bring to the electorate.

Political leaders at present appear reluctant to enfranchise a body of young persons who presumably would become independent voters. Groups wielding political power such as veteran and labor organizations, have shown no inclination to press the issue. So far as the veterans are concerned, the younger men now serving in the armed forces will soon have reached the normal voting age of 21. Many young persons at work today are expected to return to school or college and the remainder would not add significantly to labor's political power.

* * *

Among individual leaders in public life who have endorsed efforts to reduce the voting age are Frank C. Walker, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and two Democratic State Governors—Ellis G. Arnall, Governor of Georgia, whose support was largely responsible for adoption of the 18-year-old vote in his State, and Olin D. Johnston, Governor of South Carolina. Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, outstanding Republican leader, was the first to introduce a resolution in the Senate for a Federal Constitutional Amendment to give the vote to 18-year-olds, and Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, has announced his support.

"If young men are to be drafted at 18 years of age to fight for their government," Senator Vandenberg said, "they ought to be entitled to vote at 18 years of age for the kind of government for which they are best satisfied to fight." Mr. Thomas said there was certainly no magic in 21 to give wisdom to voters: "I wish we could find magic to give them wisdom at any age, but boys and girls compelled to face war so realistically at 18 should be given a vote."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

National Honor

National honor is national property of the highest value.—President JAMES MONROE's first inaugural address, 1817.

Our Readers Say—

With Gun and Candy Bar

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the midst of their triumphant march into Festung Europa, in the midst of the roaring of guns, I hope the Allied soldiers will not forget that they are the first people of another, free world for the hunger-ridden masses of the Continent.

The children of Europe—undernourished, with fear in their eyes, and horrible memories—have seen nothing but destruction. They do not know what joy a candy bar means. For them sugar is medicine, which can only be obtained through the kindness of the American Red Cross which saved them from starvation.

We heard many stories about Johnny Doughboy giving away his chewing gum and candy rations to hungry children in Sicily, Italy, and the liberated parts of France. The American soldier is the best diplomat. He will conquer the continent first with his gun, then with his heart. He will win the hearts of Europe's children upon whom depends the future of Europe.

New York — ANDOR FOLDES

"The Letters Somebody Didn't Write"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My nephew, Corp. Marcus K. Lynds, recently sent me the following verse from India. — ETHEL B. PRICE

Buffalo, N. Y.

It ain't the heat nor the blistered feet,
Nor the meals of Spam in place of meat,
Nor the butter like lard, nor our turn at guard.
None of these is one-half as hard
As the jolt we get, after all the sweat,
And a cheery voice says, "No mail yet."

And it ain't the breeze, like a dragon's sneeze,
That peels the hide and weakens the knees,
Nor the dirt in your gun, nor the broiling sun—
These are forgotten when day is done,
But our voices fail and our faces pale
If we draw a blank when it's time for mail.

We can stand the flies and the sand in our eyes,
The orders, the rumors, the truth and the lies,
The mosquitoes' swarm and the water warm,
And the wards that reek of chloroform.
What takes our fight and makes throats tight
Are the letters somebody didn't write.

CORP. M. K. LYNDS,
(In the India, China, Burma Theater)

Provisions for Minorities

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

International co-operation, but non-interference in the internal affairs of nations, seem to be the chief principles of the Allied Nations' program for the future. Non-interference seems on the surface the wise precept; yet in practice it may defeat some of the very principles we are fighting for. One of these is the fair treatment of minorities.

Intra-national persecutions such as took place in Germany should not be tolerated by the United Nations; yet how, without "interfering in a nation's internal affairs," can such persecutions be stopped? Protests have in the past been unavailing. There should be sanctions against any nation practicing inhumanity toward any of its minorities, and at the same time an outlet of emigration for such victims to some haven, until persecutions cease.

If such provisions are not incorporated in the peace program, then again we may find injustice and horror rising within even the Allied Nations, such persecutions as may once again fan the flames of international race hatreds and wars.

Belmont, Mass. — (Mrs.) JOSEPH C. SELIG

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

The Man Who Never Held Office

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Wendell Willkie always revealed himself to the press fully, candidly, even indiscreetly.

Many Washington correspondents knew Willkie well; it was his habit to talk with us frankly on almost any provocation, to disclose his innermost thoughts on men and affairs without the caution and reserve which mark so many politicians. Thinking out loud was his pastime; exchanging ideas was his passion. Occasionally, he would ask not to be quoted, and when he did that, he would usually begin by remarking: "Well, if we're being 'just reg'lar fellers,' I'll tell you exactly what I think." And he would.

Wendell Willkie liked nothing better than being a "reg'lar feller" among "reg'lar fellers."

Mr. Willkie did not tarnish upon intimate association.

Here was a political leader who did not know how to play safe. It wasn't a trait which was natural to him and he did not deign to acquire it.

Now, in retrospect, it seems to me that Mr. Willkie's great and incalculable influence for good upon the course of his Nation stemmed in large degree from the fact that politically he never could play safe. He had utterly no ability to express cautious, discreet, expedient opinions on great issues. Mr. Willkie was not consciously a fearless man. From my acquaintance with him, I would say that he was more than that; he was an utterly forthright man, a political leader of such intellectual honesty that he never seriously considered whether he was being either courageous or fearless. Because he was free of political fear, he never needed to strive to be fearless.

Wendell Willkie was publicly and privately the same man; he was himself.

In August, 1940, when Mr. Willkie was running for the Presidency, he was informed in advance and counseled to make a partisan issue over the action of the President, soon to be announced, in exchanging 50 American cruisers for Western Hemisphere defense bases. It would have been "smart" politics; it couldn't have hurt him, it might have "made" him. Mr. Willkie believed that aid to Britain was America's best defense and he chose to serve his beliefs rather than to enhance his political prospects. He wasn't being courageous; he was being himself.

Another example comes to mind. During the 1940 campaign, a considered recommendation came from one of the shrewdest political minds in the United States that Mr. Willkie oppose the passage of the Selective Service Act, contending that the pacifist instincts of the American people could be so effectively played upon by taking a sharp issue with the Administration over the draft that he could not fail to be elected. But Wendell Willkie believed that the draft was essential to the defense of America, and he chose to serve his beliefs. I know that he considered it a form of hypnotism to let himself be put in the position of opposing something he thought right merely because his opponent favored it. He wasn't being fearless; he was just being himself.

Mr. Willkie never gave up playing his politics "unsafe." It is to be remembered that the antipathy of many of the leaders of his own party was directed more sharply at him after the 1940 election than before. It was after his dramatic trip to war-torn Britain, after his decisive advocacy, over the opposition of his party, of the Lend-Lease Act on his return, after his flight to Russia and his appeal for an earlier opening of the "Second Front," that his intra-party critics sought to smear him with the label of "Carbon Copy of Roosevelt" because he supported these measures he believed indispensable to America's safety but which his party was opposing.

Wendell Willkie didn't know how to play safe politics, but he knows today that he was acting to keep freedom safe from Nazi conquest.

He was being himself.

And what of Mr. Willkie's position in the 1944 Presidential election which, because neither party measured up to his conception of what is needed, was for him a difficult choice? I do not have the answer, but I should like to put into the record that as of eight days before his passing, when on Saturday morning, September 30, I talked with him for an hour in his room at the Lenox Hill Hospital, he had not decided which candidate he would support.

It is not often that a leader who does not play his politics pretty safely reaches the heights of national influence to which Wendell Willkie attained in four turbulent years of public life. American democracy produced Wendell Willkie; it deserved him; it listened to him more attentively after he was defeated than at the peak of his political crusade.

Mr. Willkie exercised greater influence with the American people than with his fellow politicians—if he could be counted a politician at all; and his voice carried greater weight with the country than with his own party.

That was all right, for I suggest that the time will come when it will be seen that Wendell Willkie—the man who never held office—made a greater contribution to the security, the welfare, the progress, and the vision of his Nation than most elected Presidents.

The King Is Still Popular in Belgium

By Mallory Browne

BRUSSELS

We didn't even know we were in Belgium. That's one good thing this war has done: frontiers have completely disappeared—at least for jeeps. Anyone who has ever driven a car on the Continent of Europe from one country to another will appreciate the extent of this marvel. In peacetime, one has to have a whole packet of papers of all kinds: picture, international drivers' license, *carte grise*, and various cards of other colors.

None of that these days. In the past two weeks I've driven from France into Belgium, from Belgium into Germany and back three times by different routes, back from Belgium into France, and then flown from Paris to Brussels, without ever encountering anything resembling customs officers or frontier guards. That's why just for a moment I was startled, when we accepted the invitation of the lady at the garden gate to come in for a hot drink, to see the portraits of the Belgian royal family displayed so prominently over the mantel. Since then I have seen their pictures everywhere, especially that of the King: in shop windows, in homes, even in factories and offices. I've never seen anything like this in England, except perhaps during coronation year.

This first Belgian family were, as far as I've been able to discover, completely typical. Like all others since, they welcomed us with open arms and hearts, gave us food they'd kept hidden for four years from the Germans, told us with unfeigned delight how the Germans had rushed off in unbelievable haste when they heard the Allies were coming. And they were typical, too, in their enthusiasm for the monarchy. There was something like reverence, combined with a sense of humor, in the tone with which they alluded to it.

For there is no doubt that the monarchy is exceedingly popular with the overwhelming majority of Belgians. Authoritative estimates put at about 10—or at the very outside 20—per cent the proportion of the population which is opposed to the monarchical system for Belgium.

But Belgians, like Britons, are constitutional monarchists. That is to say, they are ardent royalists just as long as the King is content to reign and not to rule: as long as he performs his function as the stable head of the State and leaves the actual government of the country in the hands of Parliament and the Cabinet.

King Leopold was—and still is—a popular monarch. It is true that there has been some decline in his popularity in recent years—not, however, because of his surrender in 1940. Most Belgians seem to agree he did the only thing that could be done in the circumstances. It is because, while a prisoner of the Germans, he married again. Many Belgians said he shouldn't have done that when other Belgian prisoners of war couldn't marry. Besides, he married a commoner.

But on the whole he is clearly popular. There is a chorus of accord that his attitude toward the Germans was one of resistance, not of collaboration, throughout. There is no doubt he will be warmly welcomed back when he is delivered from his captors.

Meanwhile, his younger brother, Prince Charles, is proving popular as regent. He is working well and cordially with both British and American military authorities and civil affairs chiefs. So, for that matter, is the Pierlot Cabinet which, however, is having a hard time living down the handicap of being an émigré government.

Coming to Brussels from Paris, one can't avoid the conclusion that the presence here of a constitutional monarchy has simplified things for the Belgians. It has provided stability and continuity at the top, combined with necessary unifying authority.

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